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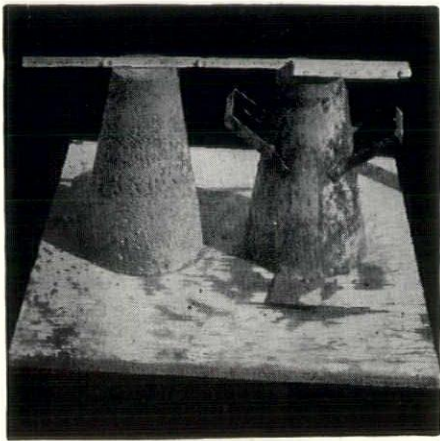
monthly bulletin michigan society of architects

January

1954 30¢

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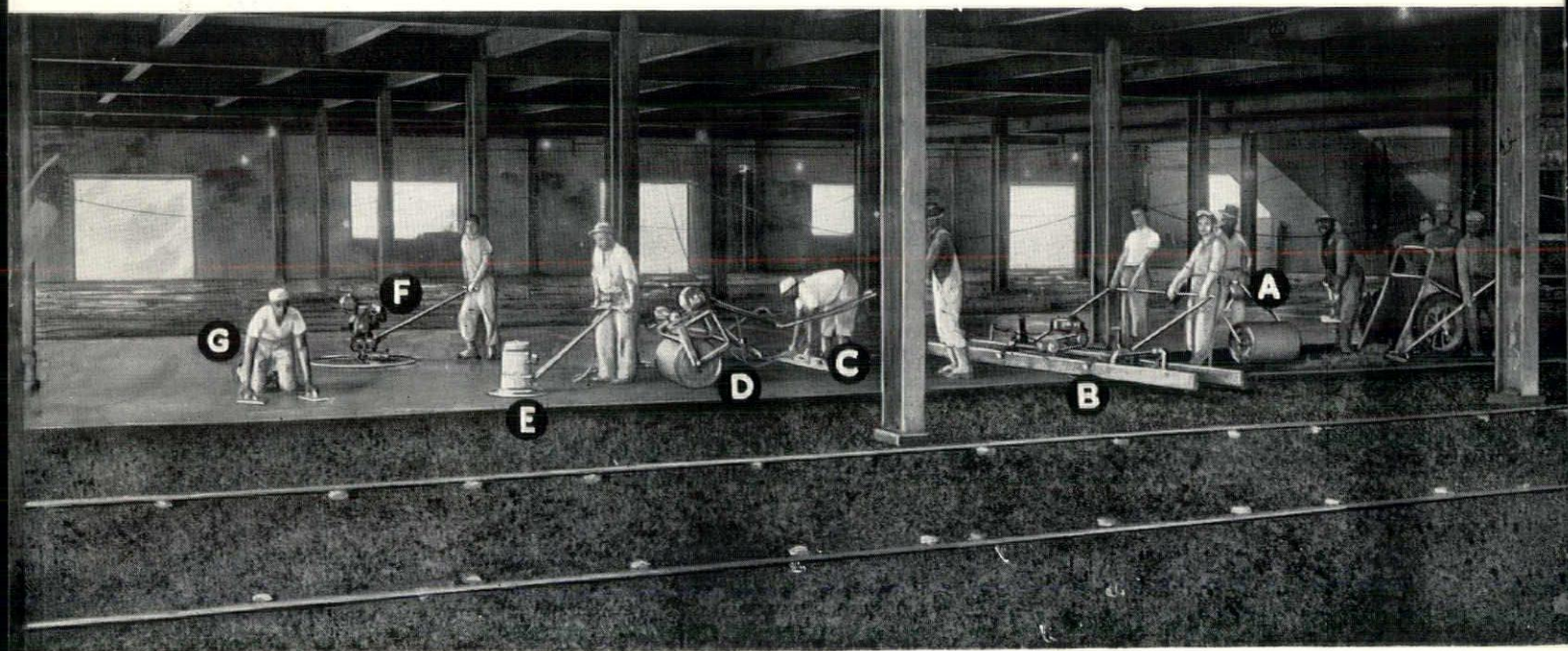
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At that time, animals provided Man with vegetables, too, because he devoured the half-digested stomach content. Anthropologists call such food "reindeer spinach." The savage, at left, is partaking of this salubrious "delicacy."

The stalwart figure in center stands guard over the kill. The one in foreground stores his meat in pouch made of animal skin. Beside him lie wooden lances and stone implements for cutting up the juicy carcass. The meat was eaten raw a la Tartar, or sometimes cooked with hot stones, whereby the wood ashes served as a mild seasoning.

What a striking contrast to our civilized way of life today, made possible by the development of modern technology, in which Detroit holds pre-eminent domain!

* This is the first of a series of paintings entitled "Adventures in Time", prepared in full color by Dr. George Lechler, scientist, and Marvin Beerbohm, painter, for the Harlan Electric Company.

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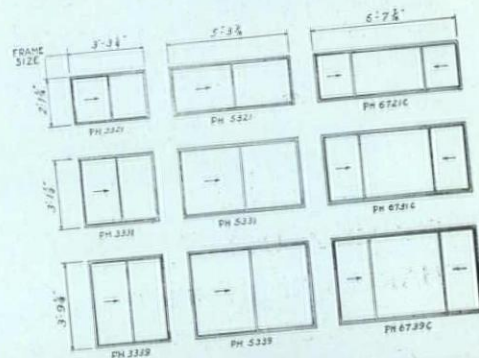
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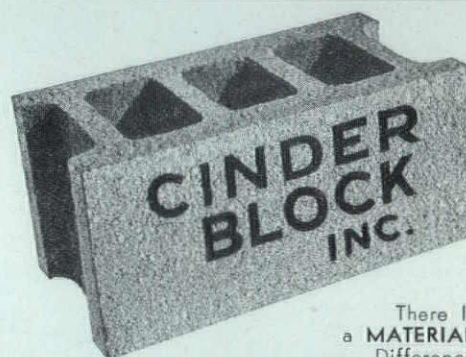
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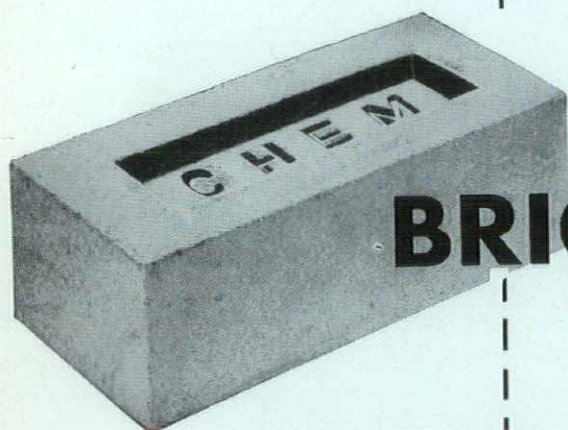
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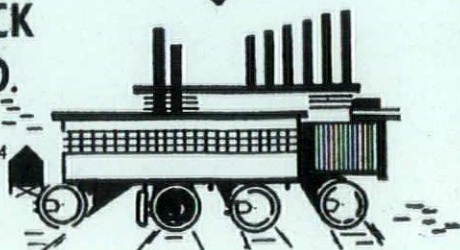
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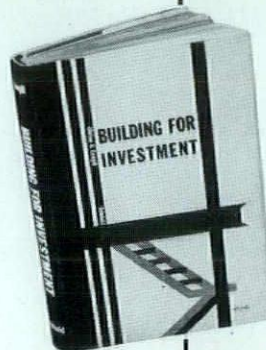
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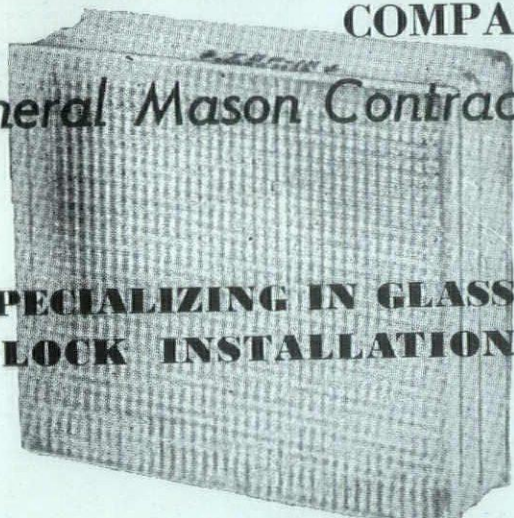
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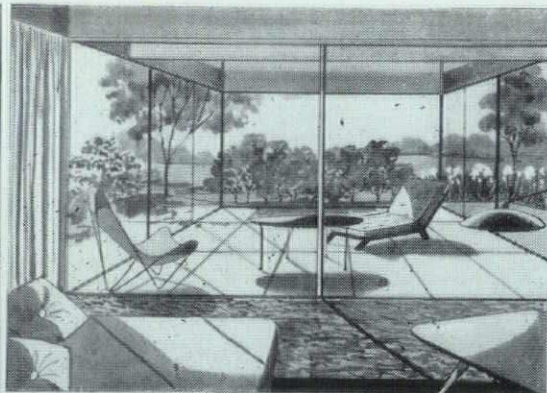
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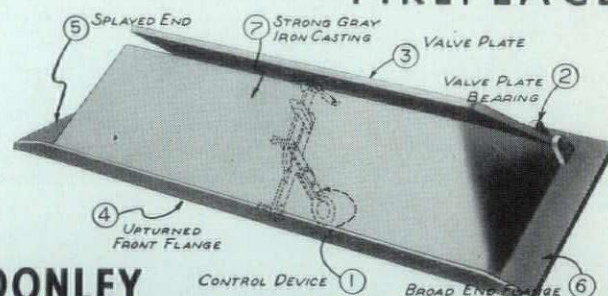
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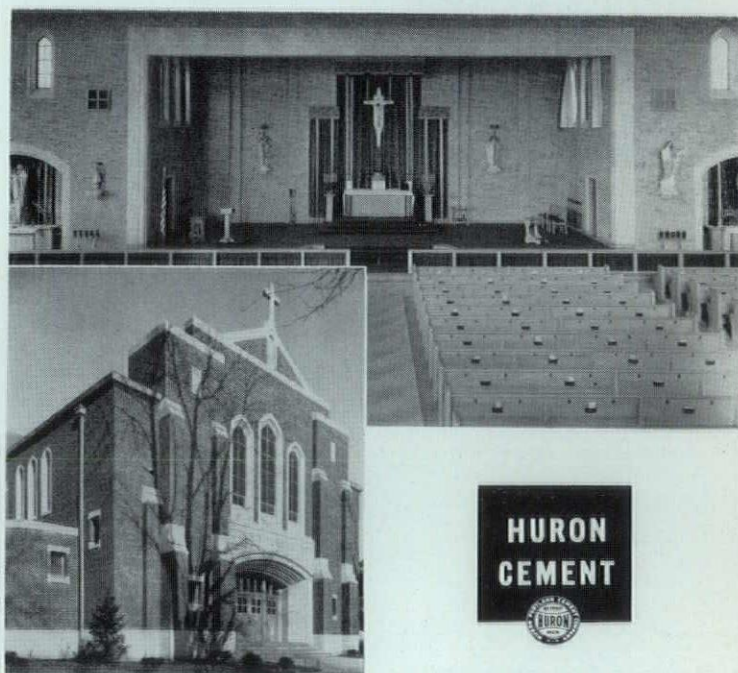
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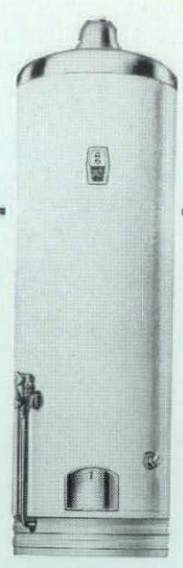
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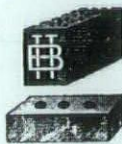
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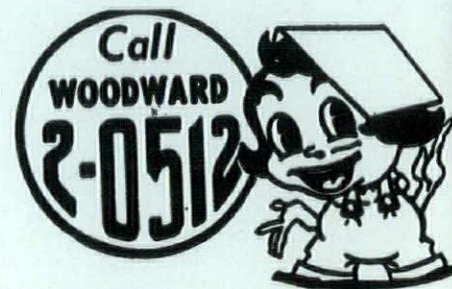
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the society needs your financial support

The appeal for funds that has just been made on behalf of the Michigan Society of Architects for its public relations fund deserves the support of every architect in Michigan.

It has been about three year now since a similar fund was raised, and, while all of the proceeds have not been expended, most of them will have been before the end of this year.

The money was wisely spent in the interest of Michigan architects. None was spent for lobbying as such. The Society's special representative, Neil C. Bertram, did attend some sessions of the legislature, but only as an observer. Mr. Bertram's services have become invaluable to the Society and it would be a backward step if his contribution had to be discontinued.

In Mr. Bauer's letter, reference was made to the increasing duties of the executive secretary's office. We can testify to the truth of that statement. Mr. Bertram has, of course, taken some of the responsibilities, but his time has been mostly outside the office. There is, aside from that, the maintenance of a full-time executive secretary, office, staff and overhead, which costs the Society nothing. In fact, a portion of the net profits of the Monthly Bulletin is paid to the Society. Some profit is also realized from the material exhibits at the annual convention. All of this is spent for the good of the entire building industry in Michigan.

Response is already gratifying, indicating that the amounts paid in 1951 will be repeated this year.

We urge your whole-hearted cooperation.

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coming issues

FEBRUARY—FRANTZ & SPENCE

MARCH—40th ANNUAL M.S.A. CONVENTION

APRIL—ANNUAL M.S.A. ROSTER (Alphabetical)

MAY—SAGINAW VALLEY A.I.A.

JUNE—WESTERN MICH., A.I.A.

JULY—ROGER ALLEN & ASSOCIATES

AUGUST—11th Annual Mackinac Mid-summer Conference

SEPTEMBER—CORNELIUS L. T. GABLER

OCTOBER — DETROIT CHAPTER, A.I.A.

NOVEMBER—ANNUAL M.S.A. ROSTER (Geographical)

DECEMBER — CLAIR W. DITCHY

JANUARY, 1955 — GEORGE D. MASON & CO.

monthly bulletin, michigan society of architects, volume 28, no. 1

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Michigan Society of Architects
120 Madison Ave., Detroit 26, Mich., WO. 5-3680

Official Publication of the Michigan Society of Architects: Linn Smith, President; Charles B. McGrew, 1st Vice-president; Adrian N. Langius, 2nd Vice-president; Paul A. Brysselbout, 3rd Vice-president; James B. Morison, Secretary; Elmer J. Manson, Treasurer; Directors — Roger Allen, Leo M. Bauer, Eugene T. Cleland, Phillip C. Haughey, Sol King, Amedeo Leone, Frederick E. Wigen.

The name "Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects" is owned by Monthly Bulletin, Inc., a subsidiary of the Michigan Society of Architects, a Michigan non-profit corporation. Otherwise owned by Talmage C. Hughes, F.A.I.A., founder (1925), editor and publisher, Executive Secretary of the Society and of the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.

Edited and published under the direction of Monthly Bulletin, Inc.: Adrian N. Langius, President; Sol King, Vice-president; Paul A. Brysselbout, Secretary-treasurer; Talmage C. Hughes, Resident Agent.

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Building Industry Banquet—James B. Morison, Chairman; Paul B. Brown, Talmage C. Hughes.
1953 Midsummer Conference, August 6-8, 1953—Clarence H. Rosa, Chairman.

40th Annual Convention—Hotel Statler, Detroit, March 10-12, 1954—Lyall H. Askew, Chairman.

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including national architect

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Listed in Standard Rate & Data Service. For further information, see page 1.

Theodore G. Seemeyer, Jr., Advertising Director, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Mich. WOodward 5-3680.

Address all inquiries concerning National Council of Architectural Registration Board to William L. Perkins, Secretary-treasurer, 736 Lucas Ave., Chariton, Iowa.

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JOHN C. THORNTON, A.I.A., Detroit Edison construction department architect and widely-known amateur lapidary, has retired after nearly 38 years of service with the company. He is a past president of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Thornton, who went to work for Edison as a draftsman a few years after earning his architectural degree from the University of Michigan, has been active in the design of most of the company's major buildings, including administrative offices, sales offices, and power plant and substation structures.

For his research on the improvement of the bonding properties of mortar in masonry construction he received, in 1953, the Alex Dow Award for extraordinary service to his company. Findings in this project were published in the journal of the American Ceramic Society.

His interest in the lapidary art—the cutting, polishing and engraving of precious and semi-precious stones—is of long standing. A member of the Michigan Mineralogical Society and the Michigan Lapidary Society, he has written and lectured widely, and has collected some 3,000 mineral and gem specimens. His lapidary workshop, library and mineral collection are at his home: 502 Laurel, Royal Oak.

Thorntons other affiliations include The Engineering Society of Detroit; The American Institute of Architects, which he served as a committeeman on American standards; Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., and the American Society For Testing Materials.

Also, for the past two years, he has been active in the work of the Michigan State Building Safety Council.

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architectural service bureaus

HARRY W. GJELSTEEN, A.I.A., of Menominee, Michigan, sends us a copy of EAGLE, for January, 1954, publication of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, published at 2401 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis., containing an article entitled "Architectural Service Department Abolished."

The article follows:

At his Zanesville, Ohio office, Grand Aerie Financial Advisor William P. Wetherald recently announced the official abolition of the architectural service department of the Grand Aerie.

Under the policies of the previous administration, Aeries which were permitted to build new clubhouses were compelled to

consult this department, at a fee, before going ahead with construction.

"I feel that this department does not fill any need in the organization," said Wetherald. "In my opinion, Aeries which are in a position to build new homes can best consult architects in their own communities. They know, better than someone else sitting in a faraway office, just what their needs are and just what their potentialities are."

Wetherald expressed the belief that under the previous system, there was a strong tendency toward standardization of new clubhouses. "It is obvious that conditions differ in different places," he said, "and no single set of plans for clubhouses could ever be suitable for all Aeries."

architects in the news

alabama

ALABAMA has one of the youngest members ever named to its State Board of Registration for Architects—John N. McCabe, who was recently appointed by Governor Gordon Persons. A graduate of A. P. I. at Auburn, he now resides at Redstone, Ala. Other members of the Board are Edgar B. Van Keuren, Edward D. Slater, and Frank M. Orr, dean of architecture at Auburn.

CLYDE C. PEARSON, F.A.I.A., of Montgomery, Ala., has been re-elected President of the Auburn Alumni Association—Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

california

ARTHUR BROWN, JR., F.A.I.A., of San Francisco, has been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the nation's highest representative body of the arts. At 39 he is the youngest man ever to have been named to the Academy.

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER OF THE A.I.A. recently received its charter from Charles O. Matcham, Institute regional director. Frances Palms is president; George L. Wilcox, vice-president; Jerome Kasavan, secretary; Wm. Concolino, treasurer; Wallace Holm and Robt. B. Jones, directors.

EDWARD L. MAYBERRY, 82, of Long Beach, Calif., was recently honored at a dinner meeting by the Architects Association of Long Beach.

CHARLES LUCKMAN, A.I.A., of Pereira & Luckman, of Los Angeles, will assist in designing of air fields and installations to be built in Spain. He will be joined in the project by Shaw, Metz & Dolio, of Chicago; F. R. Harris, New York City, and Metcalf & Eddy of Boston.

WELTON BECKET, F.A.I.A., of Los Angeles, recently conferred with the heads of three nations: President Eisenhower in Abilene, Kansas; President Naguib of Egypt in Cairo, and President Batista of Cuba, in Ha-

vana. Becket is architect for the Eisenhower Foundation building in Abilene.

HAROLD B. ZOOK, A.I.A., of Pasadena, has been appointed a member of the City Plan Commission of Pasadena.

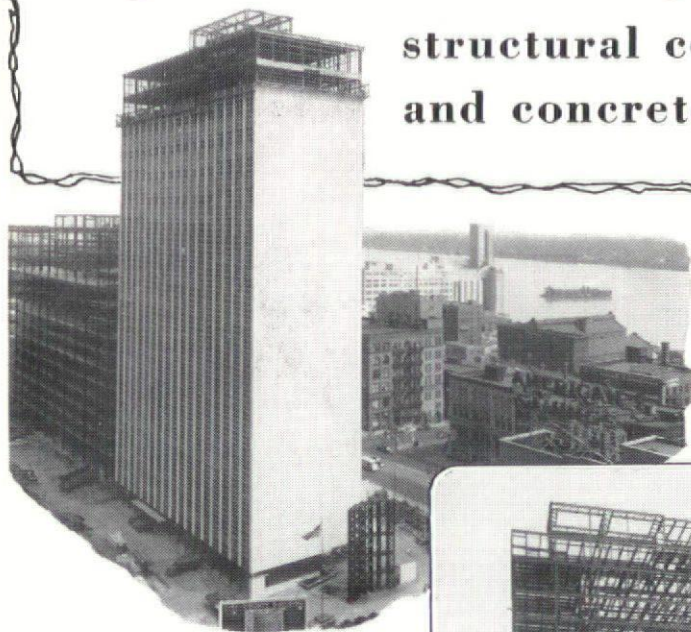
WILLIAM CORLETT, A.I.A., of San Francisco, has been named one of 100 "Newsmakers of Tomorrow," by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Time Magazine.

WALLACE BONSALE was recently elected president of the Pasadena Chapter, A.I.A. Henry Charles Burge was elected vice-president; George A. Schaffer, secretary; Robert S. Cook, treasurer, and Harold B. Zook, treasurer.

ELLIOTT BROWN, associate partner of the San Francisco office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, has been elected a general partner of the firm. John Merrill, Jr., of Portland, Ore., was promoted to participating associate and he will be in charge of the Portland office of Belluschi, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

Detroit's new skyline spotlights Hydraulic Haydite

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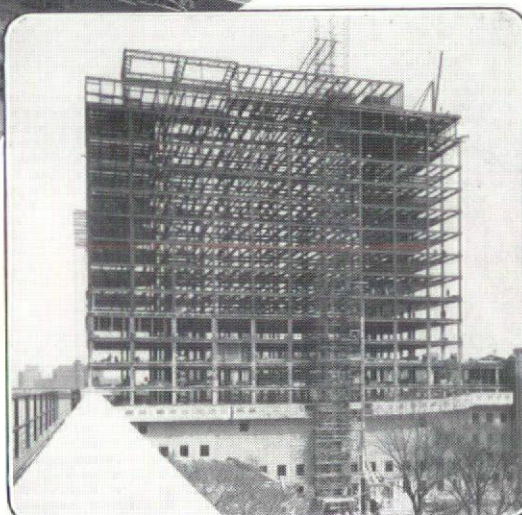


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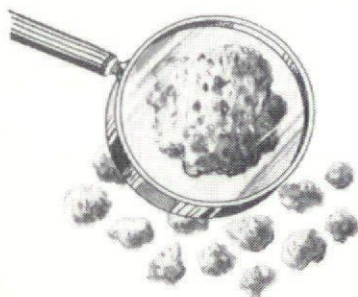


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MELTON FERRIS, San Francisco newspaper man and former advertising executive, has been appointed executive director of the California Council of Architects. It is announced by Charles E. Fry, of Los Angeles, Council president. Offices of the Council will be moved from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

colorado

EDWARD L. BUNTS, A.I.A., of Colorado Springs, has been reappointed to the State Board of Architectural Examiners by Governor Thornton.

LEON BRIN, who has worked for architects in Denver and New York, has opened his own offices at 1301 Clayton St. in Denver.

georgia

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE, A.I.A., will be held in Savannah next May, it was announced by G. Thomas Harmon, of Columbia, S. C., regional director, at a recent meeting of the Augusta Chapter. P. P. Scroggs is Chapter president.

GEORGIA CHAPTER recently held its fourth annual architectural exhibition at the High Museum of Art in Atlanta. The work of more than 20 firms was entered.

illinois

ALFRED SHAW, F.A.I.A., of Shaw, Metz & Dolio, of Chicago, will commute from Chicago to Madrid on project AESB (Architects, Engineers Spanish Bases), with about 200 Spanish and American architects and engineers working for it in Madrid designing four air and two naval bases.

JOHN REED FUGARD, F.A.I.A., has been appointed to Chicago's Housing Board by Mayor Kennelly. Fugard is former chairman of the CHA and twice president of the Metropolitan Housing Board.

indiana

EDWARD D. PIERRE, F.A.I.A., will be the architect for the model house to be built as a feature of the 1954 Indianapolis Home Show. Pierre has been active in the show for three decades. He received the Indiana Society of Architects Gold Medal in 1928 and 1937. He is past president of both the Architects Association of Indianapolis and the Construction League of Indianapolis.

F. HAROLD NAEGELE, A.I.A., of the architectural firm of Daggett, Naegele & Daggett, Inc., was named to the Board of Electrical Examiners by Indianapolis Mayor Alex M. Clark.

iowa

TINSLEY, HIGGINS, LIGHTER & LYON, ARCHITECTS, Liberty Building, Des Moines, Iowa, announce that R. Wayne Lyon is now a partner in the firm. Vernon L. Tinsley will remain in the firm on a consulting basis only.

kentucky

KENTUCKY BOARD OF EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS does not have to grant a license without examination, Circuit Judge Stuart E. Lampe, of Louisville, ruled recently. A plaintiff claimed that 27 years as a draftsman qualified him for license without examination.

EAST KENTUCKY CHAPTER has elected Charles N. Bayless president; Norman Chrisman, vice-president; Wm. M. Wichman, secretary-treasurer; Wm. A. Gray and Melbourne Mills, directors.

massachusetts

DR. WALTER GROPIUS, distinguished architect, educator and former chairman of the Harvard University School of Architecture, has been awarded the Grand Prix d'Architecture de Sao Paulo, which is similar to the Nobel Prize, and carries a cash award of about \$7,800. Dr. Gropius expects to go to Sao Paulo in mid-January to accept the award.

mississippi

HARRY HAAS, of Jackson, has been elected president of the Mississippi Chapter, A.I.A.; Thomas Jones, vice-president; Joseph T. Ware, secretary-treasurer.

new york

SIMEON HELLER of Flushing has been elected president of the New York Society of Architects. Heller is a past president of Queens Chapter, A.I.A., is now a director of Queens Chamber of Commerce and the Queens Botanical Gardens Society. He was formerly consulting architect to the Borough President of Queens.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER, A.I.A., and Brooklyn Society of Architects recently heard Robert S. Hutchins, F.A.I.A., and Harold T. Brinkerhoff, A.I.A., president and executive secretary, respectively, of the New York State Board of Examiners for Architects. Harry Silverman, president of both organizations, presided.

north carolina

EDWARD H. BENNETT, F.A.I.A., of Tryon, N. C., was presented a certificate of appreciation by the American Society of Planning Officials, at its recent convention in Detroit, Mich. Bennett collaborated in the preparation of The Plan of Chicago of 1909, a plan that "will forever stand as a landmark in the history of American city planning," the officials said. Mr. Bennett has also produced plans for San Francisco, Detroit, Ottawa, Minneapolis and other cities.

oregon

HEINRICH H. WAECHTER, A.I.A., of Eugene, Ore., has opened an office in Cloverdale, Ore., for the practice of architecture and city planning. He will continue to practice interior and industrial design under the name of Collaborative Designers

of Cloverdale. He will also accept apprentices for partial or complete training. Waechter was educated in Germany and he practiced there and in Holland and Sweden before coming to this country in 1940. He practiced in the East and he taught at the Boston Architectural Center, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the University of Oregon. He is an internationally known writer on architecture and the allied arts.

pennsylvania

PERRY, SHAW, HEPBURN, KEHOE & DEAN, of Boston, have been named architects for a modern Sheraton Hotel to be built in the Penn Center, Philadelphia. It will feature a drive-in lobby where guests can register without leaving their automobiles. Penn Center, a \$100,000,000 development, will have buildings designed to conform with one another in an overall plan.

texas

EDWIN W. CARROLL of El Paso was elected president of the Texas Society of Architects at its recent annual convention in Austin. Grayson Gill was elected first vice-president; R. Max Brooks, second V. P., with Albert S. Goleman as regional A.I.A. director.

R. C. HEARTFIELD is president of the new Beaumont Chapter, A.I.A. Martin Kermacy, associate professor of architecture at the University of Texas, is the new president of Central Texas Chapter. Otis F. Johnson was elected president of Texas Coastal Bend Chapter.

utah

B. EUGENE BRAZIER, SR., of the firm of Ashton, Evans and Brazier, Salt Lake City Architects and Engineers, was elected president of the Utah Chapter, A.I.A. He succeeds Paul K. Evans of the same firm.

virginia

ALOYSIUS J. HIGGINS, of Richmond, Va., has received a meritorious service award, posthumously, for his superior leadership in his field, as architect for the National Park Service. The award was presented to Mr. Higgins' widow by Elbert Cox, Regional Park Service Director. Mr. Higgins, who died in 1952, was an authority in the field of historical restoration.

washington

ALBERT POE, RODNEY PARR AND MICHAEL SOLANO, architects, have moved into new offices at 2324 Eastlake Ave., Seattle, which they will share together, each maintaining his individual practice.

GENE ZEMA announces the opening of his architectural office at 200 East Boston St., Seattle, a building which he designed.

WILLIAM J. BAIN of Seattle and CHARLES V. RUEGER of Tacoma have been appointed by Governor Arthur B. Langlie to the State Architectural Examining Board. Robert H. Wohleb of Olympia continues as the third member of the Board.

died

DAVID DONALD BARNES, A.I.A., 70, in Boston, Nov. 28. Member of architectural firm of Barnes & Champney, of Boston.

HENRY BITTMAN, 70, in Seattle Washington, Nov. 16. His work had an important influence on the architecture of the northwest, where he practiced for half a century.

PRESTON J. BRADSHAW, A.I.A., 69, in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6. Graduate Columbia, he had practiced in St. Louis since 1916.

ROY HERBERT DOBELL, 66, in Tacoma, Washington, Nov. 27. Former professor of Oregon State College, he supervised construction of the Oregon State Capitol Buildings.

HARRY CONWAY GRIFFITH, A.I.A., 66, in Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 9. President of Dayton Zoning Board, member of State Board of Architects.

DANIEL PAUL HIGGINS, F.A.I.A., 67, in New York, Dec. 26. Architect for National Art Gallery, Jefferson Memorial, S. S. United States, S. S. America and many other important commissions. He was also a prominent Catholic layman and he was active for many years in helping boys of all faiths.

CHARLES HOGDON, eminent Chicago architect, in San Gabriel, Calif., where he had been for about ten years. Formerly practiced as Coolidge & Hogdon, and later alone.

HERBERT LUCAS, 83, in Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 14. Formerly with McKimm, Mead & White, he designed the Savoy Plaza Hotel in New York, and many other important projects.

HENRY J. MCGILL, A.I.A., in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30. He specialized in Catholic churches. Among his commissions: Shrine of the Little Flower, Detroit.

IRVING A. OBEL, 71, in Wausau, Wis., Nov. 28. Architect for Wausau Post Office, Senior High Schools and many other buildings.

PROF. GREENOUGH THAYER RICHARDS, A.I.A., 47, in Boston, Nov. 24. His father the late Dr. Theodore Richards, headed the Chemistry Department at Harvard and in 1914 was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

ROSS E. SLUYTER, 63, in Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 17. A resident of Albany, he was consulting architect for units of the State University of New York.

LEE A. THOMAS, A.I.A., 69, of Portland, Ore., Nov. 30, in Vancouver, Wash. Mr. Thomas lived in Vancouver but maintained his architectural offices in Portland.

ALFRED MILNES WATSON, 46, at his home in Tampa, Fla., Nov. 10. A graduate of the University of Michigan, he was a member of architectural and engineering societies in Florida.

CHARLES W. WAYLAND, A.I.A., 80, in Boise, Idaho, Dec. 9. Mr. Wayland was associated with his son, C. V. Wayland, in the practice of architecture.

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m. s. a. board reelects all officers

Bulletin

Elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN you will note appears the Notice of the Competition for Draftsmen in connection with the M.S.A. Convention of March 10-12, 1954.

The Convention will contain an exhibition of the prize winners of this competition. While this part of the exhibition will contain the best current work of architectural and engineering draftsmen, we propose to also exhibit work of particular character for past years. We have in mind, for instance, showing drawings prepared by some of the earliest known architects in Michigan, also some of the drawings prepared for specific buildings, such as the State Capitol and some of the very fine work prepared during the era of the early 1900's.

There is the problem of securing such material for an exhibit, and our Committee has discussed this at length and have concluded that this notice may provoke some suggestions from M.S.A. members.

If you have some thoughts on particular subjects for the work of particular architects from these early periods, will you please drop a note to:

Talmage C. Hughes
120 Madison Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

The Michigan Society of Architects Board of Directors, meeting at the Detroit Athletic Club on December 16, re-elected all officers, to serve during 1954:

Linn Smith, President; Charles B. McGrew, First Vice-President; Adrian N. Langius, Second Vice-President; Paul A. Brysselbout, Third Vice-President; James B. Marison, Secretary; Elmer J. Manson, Treasurer, and Talmage C. Hughes, Executive Secretary.

Newly elected to the Board are Eugene T. Cleland and Amedeo Leone, both of Detroit, and Frederick E. Wigen, of Saginaw. Others continuing on the Board are Roger Allen, of Grand Rapids; Leo M. Bauer and Sol King, both of Detroit, and Phillip C. Haughey, of Battle Creek. Neil C. Bertram continues as the Society's Special Representative, with his office at the Society's headquarters at 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit.

Lyall H. Askew, general chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Society's 40th annual convention, scheduled at Detroit's Hotel Statler, March 10-12, 1954, reported to the Board that additional sub-committee chairmen had been appointed, including Werner Guenther on Registration; Sol King, Architectural Exhibit, and E. John Knapp, Brochure. Sol King reported that Mr. Albert Fuchs, of the Multi-Color Blue Print Company, had presented the Society with his check for \$1,500 as prize money for a competition to select the best working drawings made by drafts-

men in the offices of Society members during 1953. Prize-winning designs will be exhibited at the convention, along with examples of early drawings and reproduction methods.

Askew also stated that Frederick J. Schoetley, chairman of the entertainment committee, had completed arrangements with Mr. G. Walter Scott, of the R. C. Mahon Company, for a complimentary luncheon at the company's plant, to be followed by a tour of inspection of the manufacturing processes for deck panels, steel rolling doors, and the fabrication of steel shapes. Arthur H. Messing, chairman of the convention program committee states that one session will be devoted to a discussion of building panels.

LINN SMITH, A.I.A., president of the Michigan Society of Architects, announces the appointment of Lyall H. Askew, John O. Blair and Talmage C. Hughes as the Society's representatives on the Michigan Building Industry Banquet Committee.

Function of the Committee is to plan the banquet, concluding event of the Society's 40th annual convention at Detroit's Hotel Statler, March 12, 1953, which event regularly draws a capacity attendance of more than a thousand people.

Representing the Producers' Council on the committee are Joseph Busse, Dayton L. Prouty and R. B. Richardson. The Builders and Traders Exchange is represented by Edwin J. Brunner, Paul R. Marshall and Alfred Brodine.

western michigan chapter

The December meeting of the Western Michigan Chapter was held Monday, December 14. The group assembled at the Valley Metal Products Company plant in Plainwell, Michigan, and were conducted through the factory building by members of the sales and engineering force of the factory. The trip proved both interesting and informative and showed the members the entire process of fabricating aluminum windows, starting with billet stock and ending with a crated window. The process which seemed to attract most interest was the extruding of the various shapes used on the windows.

After the tour we drove to the Burdick Hotel in Kalamazoo, which is fourteen miles away, for cocktails and dinner. Following dinner there was a short business session and the meeting adjourned at nine o'clock.

1954 MEETINGS: January (date to be announced), Grand Rapids; February 15, Lansing; March 15, Kalamazoo; April 19,

Grand Rapids; May 17, Lansing; June (outing, to be announced); September 20, Marshall; October 18, Grand Rapids; November 15, Kalamazoo; December 13, Lansing.

1954 COMMITTEES (first named is chairman): EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION; Carl C. Kressbach, Harry L. Mead. PRACTICE; William A. Stone, Chris Steketee, Florence M. Dyer. MEMBERSHIP; Elmer J. Manson, Gordon A. Belson, John H. Burgess. PROGRAM; E. John Knapp, Kenneth C. Welch, Richard A. Vanderploeg. PUBLIC RELATIONS; Charles V. Opdyke (with members in various cities). HONOR AWARDS; Paul E. Flanagan, F. Gordon Cornwell, Elmer G. Blank, Walter S. Hanson. RELATIONS WITH THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY; Clark E. Harris, Arthur J. Zimmermann, Carl J. Rudine. PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS; Warren L. Rindge. ADVISORY MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION; E. John Knapp. EXTENSION OF PRIVATE PRACTICE; Charles V. Opdyke.

saginaw valley chapter

SAGINAW VALLEY CHAPTER of The American Institute of Architects has elected Frederick E. Wigen, of Saginaw, President; Willard E. Fraser, of Midland, Vice-President; Herman J. Klein, of Flint, Secretary, and A. Charles Jones, Flint, Treasurer.

Wigen and Paul A. Brysselbout, of Bay City, were elected as directors to serve

on the Board of the Michigan Society of Architects.

The new president is a native of Saginaw. He graduated from the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, and he became registered as an architect in Michigan, by examination, in 1943. His offices are at 507 Weichman Building, Saginaw. He had served as secretary and vice-president of this Chapter.

detroit chapter's next meeting

Charles Burchard, A.I.A., director of architecture for A. M. Kinney, Inc., consulting engineers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will be the speaker at a joint meeting of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects and the Metropolitan Art Association, in the auditorium of The Detroit Institute of Arts at 8:30 p.m., Wednesday, January 13. Mr. Burchard's subject will be "Architecture and Environment."

The lecture, illustrated with slides, will be preceded by a Chapter dinner in the Rackham Building at 6:30 p.m., at which Mr. Burchard will be a guest. Admission to the lecture will be by season tickets, or single admissions may be purchased at the box office at \$1. Detroit Chapter members who attend the dinner, at \$2.75, will have admission to the lecture paid by the Chapter, and those holding season tickets will be refunded \$1.

Mr. Burchard studied housing and planning at New York University, received his B. A. degree from M.I.T. in 1938, his M.S. from Harvard's School of Design in 1940, when he received the Nelson Robinson Travelling Fellowship. He taught at the Harvard Graduate School of Design for six years, at the University of Pennsylvania, Black Mountain College, N. C., and at the Architectural Association of London, England, where he was a Senior Fulbright Fellow.

He was engaged by the Rockefeller Center Architects, Reinhard & Hofmeister, Harrison & Foulhoux, and by Gropius & Breuer. He also practiced in Cambridge, Mass., as Burchard-Lyman. Registered as an architect in Massachusetts and New York, he is a member of The A.I.A., the Massachusetts State Association of Architects (past director), and the Architectural Association of London, England.

detroit chapter meeting report

Willem M. Dudok, distinguished Dutch architect and town planner, was the speaker at a meeting of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., in the auditorium of the Rackham building, on the evening of December 4.

At the dinner meeting preceding the lecture, Chapter president Amedeo Leone introduced distinguished guests: Mr. W. K. Von Weiler, Netherlands Consul in Detroit; Mr. Willard C. Wichers, of the Midwest Netherlands Information Service; Mr. W. Hawkins Ferry, president of the Metropolitan Art Association, and Mr. Charles A. Blessing, A.I.A., director of city planning, Detroit.

The president announced that Mr. C. Allen Harlan, president of the Harlan Electric Company, had donated \$1,000 as an architectural scholarship for 1954, to be sponsored by the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. He called upon Mr. Blessing to report on the program of conservation and home modernization. Mr. Blessing urged architects' participation, and he stated that a recent meeting on the subject at the Veterans' Memorial in Detroit was amazing because of the interest and enthusiasm shown. More than 700 persons attended.

In the auditorium, president Leone introduced Mr. Dudok as a most distinguished architect and town planner whose work had long been admired by many. Mr. Dudok spoke on the subject, "To Live and to Build", and a well-filled auditorium showed great interest.

Mr. Dudok stated that whatever recognition he had received stemmed from his early realization of a growing tendency toward utmost simplicity; that he was more interested in planning neighborhoods than in planning buildings. He added that such recognition had not gone to his head.

The speaker illustrated his lecture with color slides of his work, that were most

interesting. They covered a wide range of projects, both public and private. One was a 12-story apartment building, which he said, "we designate as a skyscraper, but now that I have visited your country, I don't dare mention the word." Another was the home of a Persian Princess who married a Dutch philosopher.

A question-and answer period was an interesting part of the program. Mr. Dudok said, "this is an amazing fairy-tale country, but you haven't yet made the most of your opportunity. You build as many as eight stories under ground, and an almost unlimited number above, but you are not town planners and, therefore, have missed a great opportunity."

HAROLD D. HAUF, A.I.A., of New Haven, Connecticut, has been appointed Director of the Department of Public and Professional Relations of The American Institute of Architects, it is announced by Edmund R. Purves, F.A.I.A., Institute Executive Director.

Hauf received his B.S. in Architecture from the University of Michigan in 1927 and his M.S. from Yale in 1932. He has been on the Yale architectural faculty since 1929 except for periods when he was in the Government service with the U. S. Navy, and, in 1949-51, when he was Editor-in-Chief of Architectural Record. He finished his duties as Chairman of the Department and Professor of Architecture at Yale at the end of 1953 and he will assume his new office at the Institute's headquarters in Washington on February 1.

GREETINGS, congratulations, etc. to the George Diehls, now honeymooning in Florida. He wouldn't say just where. It happened January 2. She was Mrs. Mabel M. Johnson.

ELEVEN GERMAN AND THREE SWISS ARCHITECTS, on a three-week tour of this country, will spend January 27 and 28 in Detroit, it is announced by Amedeo Leone, president of the Detroit Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.

The tour, to include eight A.I.A. chapters and eight universities, will begin in New York on January 9, and the group will depart on their return trip to Europe from the same port on January 31.

The itinerary is being arranged by the A.I.A. in Washington, and the trip is financed by the participants and other German and Swiss interests.

Suggested for the Detroit visit is a tour of automobile plants, General Motors Technical Center, Greenfield Village, the Civic Center, Wayne University, and other points of interest. The group will also be feted at dinners and luncheons.

ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, Detroit Section, will hear a report on vapor lamps and ballasts at its dinner meeting in The Detroit Edison Auditorium, 2000 Second Avenue, Tuesday evening, January 12.

The speaker will be Richard F. Townsend, application and development engineer, Westinghouse Lamp Division. Mr. Townsend's work has enabled him to make contributions toward the inception of mercury street lighting, photographic lamps for manufacture of insecticides, TV studio lighting, outdoor fluorescent lighting, and lighting for vehicular tunnels.

Dinner will be served in the Edison Company's dining room at 5:30, the program will begin at 7:30 p.m. Reservations for dinner, at \$2.25 per person, should be made with Floyd Sell, Detroit Edison Co., by 5:00 p.m., Friday, January 8.

C. ALLEN HARLAN, President of Harlan Electric Company, has saved the Navy \$500,000 because of two of his inventions, reports The Detroit News of November 27, 1953.

According to the article, Harlan saved the half million dollars on a \$3,000,000 electrical contract at the Jet Engine Plant Chrysler built for the Navy at Utica, Michigan, by using two of his inventions, one a device using wheels from his son's soapbox derby racer, to run a workman's bench along the overhead girders of the plant.

A Chrysler spokesman said Harlan returned the money, though not compelled to under the terms of his contract, and Chrysler sent the money on to the Navy.

PROFESSOR RALPH W. HAMMETT, A.I.A., of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, who is now on sabbatical leave in Europe, writes that he and Mrs. Hammett are now in Rome, after three months travel through France and Italy. Ralph has settled down to work at the Accademia Americana, Via Angelo No. 5.

Commenting that he found Paris as wonderful as ever, he said that it was somewhat disappointing to see the Champs Elysee turned into a parking lot, with only light lines of traffic in the center.

"We have received nice treatment in

France," Ralph writes, "and the propaganda that Americans are disliked and badly treated here is not true in our experience."

THE HARRY KAUFMANN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND has been distributed to the three student branch chapters of The American Institute of Architects—at the University of Michigan, University of Detroit and Lawrence Institute of Technology, it is announced by Louis Rossetti, A.I.A., chairman of the Committee on Education for the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

The fund is in memory of the late Harry Kaufmann, president of Kaufmann Corporation, who died in 1951.

ROBERT L. BOHLEN, A.I.A., of Indianapolis, Ind., has been elected a non-resident member of the Michigan Society of Architects, it is announced by James B. Morrison, Society secretary.

The new member is of the architectural firm of D. A. Bohlen & Son, this year celebrating its 100th anniversary. The firm is said to be the second oldest of its kind in America.

RALPH FORTNEY, A.I.A., announces the dissolution of the firm of Vogel & Fortney, Inc., and the removal of his offices to 808 Hammond Building, Detroit 26, Michigan, under the new firm name of Ralph Fortney, Architect. The telephone number is WOodward 2-2760.

CLAIR W. DITCHY, F.A.I.A., of Detroit, national president of The American Institute of Architects, has just returned from Tennessee, where he assisted in the reorganization of the State architectural groups.

Ditchy reports that instead of one statewide organization, there will now be four chapters, with headquarters at Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville and Knoxville. There will also be a State Society to deal with matters at the State level, Ditchy said, and he added:

"The large increase in A.I.A. membership in recent years has made it desirable to increase the number of chapters, in order to facilitate attendance at chapter meetings."

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SANITARY ENGINEERING, Michigan Chapter, will hold its annual election of officers on Tuesday, January 12, 1954, in the Coral Room of the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, at 6:30 p.m. Herb Dusendorf of Nelson Company is president.

WILLIAM A. STONE, A.I.A., Kalamazoo architect, has been named a member of a new advisory committee on education for the Kalamazoo Rotary Club, to assist with the industrial supervision curriculum of Western Michigan College.

The course was added to the college curriculum last year as an evolution of the vocational technical program being offered there, to fit men for supervisory positions in industry.

Part of the function of the new committee will be to help evaluate the course and to set up key personnel who may be called upon to help organize special studies bearing on the subject.

Henry F. Stanton

HENRY FRANCIS STANTON, F. A. I. A., prominent Detroit architect, died of a heart attack while hunting in North Carolina, on December 7. He was 59 years of age.

A native of Detroit Mr. Stanton was of a distinguished pioneer family who had long lived on Grosse Ile.

A graduate of Cornell University in 1916, he had traveled and studied in Europe before becoming employed by the late Marcus R. Burrowes, F.A.I.A., of Detroit. He became registered as an architect in Michigan, by examination, in 1921, and he entered his own practice here the same year. He was a captain in the U. S. Army during World War I.

In 1944, Mr. Stanton was made a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, the highest class of membership in the national professional body, "for his professional integrity, ability and devotion to the advancement of the profession of architecture, for his uniform excellence in design and executed work, and high standards of practice."

Mr. Stanton was a trustee of the Centennial Fund of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan; member of The American Institute of Architects, its Detroit Chapter, past president Michigan Society of Architects, Engineering Society of Detroit, Chi Phi Fraternity, Detroit Club, Wintennage-mote, and the Grosse Ile Yacht Club. The family home is at 22003 West River Road, Grosse Ile.

The firm name of Stanton and Hillier had been continued following the death of the partner, J. Dale Hiller, A.I.A. last August 21. Among the firm's recent projects are Oakwood Hospital, Dearborn; Gama Phi Beta Sorority House, East Lansing; and the Research Laboratory of Wyandotte Chemical Company.

Surviving are Mr. Stanton's mother, Mrs. R. L. Stanton; a brother, Ernest; a sister, Mrs. Kenneth T. White, all of Grosse Ile, and three daughters, Mrs. Nancy Mather, of Grosse Ile; Mrs. Joan Schulz of Honolulu, and Miss Kay Stanton, a student at the University of Denver.

W. A. Cory

WILLIAM A. CORY, 72, long and favorably known in the Building industry in Michigan, died December 26 in Grace Hospital, Detroit, following an operation.

Bill Cory had been with the Otis Elevator Company for 38 years, until his retirement a few years ago, when he entered other sales fields. In recent years he had been with the Flexicore Division of Price Brothers Company.

Through his hobby as a magician, he devoted much time to entertaining children in Detroit hospitals. He had also gained recognition for his poetry. He was actively interested in Masonic organizations, Detroit Rotary Club, Noontide, Recess, Bloomfield Hills Golf Club, Engineering Society of Detroit, Royal Order of Jesters, and the International Brotherhood of Magicians.

Born in Montcalm County, Mr. Cory spent most of his life in Detroit. He lived at 1051 Penistone, Birmingham. Surviving are his wife Olive Parker Cory, and a daughter, Mrs. William Smith, of Birmingham.

producers' council

One of the best stag parties celebrating the advent of the Christmas season was given by the Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter, at the Detroit Yacht Club on December 9. Three hundred architects, producers and friends attended in the grand ballroom of the club.

Among those noted in the baronial reception room during the cocktail hour were Charles McGrew, Owen Luckenbach, George Hellmuth, David Williams, William Mulcahy, Charles Kleinbrook, Clyde Oakley, Victor Basso, Ivan Dise, William Commons, Maurice Hammond and Cyril Schley. C. William Palmer, Paul Marshall and Ted Morse were introduced during the dinner as having attended the original charter meeting of the organization back in 1931.

Others attending the dinner were John Thornton, Sol King, William Snure, Emil Jehle, Robert Beerbower, Homer Fowler, Charles Hannan, Jonathan Taylor, Alfred Moor, William Portland, Frank Burt, Paul Brown, Ralph Roach, and Marshall Noecker.

Robert Hastings, Gustav Muth, Louis Blume, and Floyd Avery of Turner-Brooks wore the ties of the evening.

Watching the floor show were Gordon Sheill, Albert Schoerger, Arnold Agree, Sam Burtman, John Jickling, Fred Bennett, Thomas Schwer, Albert Hann, Ross Griffith, Louis Redstone, Hurless Banks and Donald Ollesheimer. Don is building a new home in Bloomfield Hills.

MSA president Linn Smith wore the bow tie of the evening—a snappy slim Jim number.

It was nice to see Bill Cory, about again after his recent illness, and others there were Harry Fritzam, Carl Freiwald, Lyall Askew, Paul Tilds, John Klein, Burt Kuiper, Robert Zander, Peter Tarapata, H. M. Armstrong, Roy Smith, and Elmo Liddle.

George Schulz and Ted Anderson were inveigled into participating in the floor show and wearing hula outfits. They put on a Terpsichorean rendition that brought down the house.

Producers President Fred "Cold-hearted" Muller introduced party chairman, John Finn and his cohorts, Charles Trambauer and Walter Sandrock as being responsible for the success of the affair.

Others in attendance were Gerald Peterson, Cecil McCann, William Ogden, Frank Barcus, David Kingman, D. L. Granger, Russ Collins, Allen Agree, Jack Montieth, Philip Snowberger, R. B. Richardson and son, Jr.; John Ockun, Louis Ollesheimer, Clarence Rosa from Lansing, Michigan; O. L. Warady and C. L. MacChi of New York City.

A large Producers' banner was unveiled for the occasion and will be used at all future meetings, the next to be held at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, on Monday, January 11 at 6:00 p.m.

kaufmann celebrates

THE KAUFMANN CORPORATION, one of the Nation's leading firms producing aluminum combination windows and doors, celebrated its 16th anniversary in December with a three-day open house and guided tour through its modern Detroit

plant. More than 200 architects, general contractors and others attended the opening night.

The company specializes in custom-made aluminum windows, doors, screens and jalousies. At the present time it has eleven separate and distinct units in double-hung combination windows alone. A part of this number was occasioned by the different requirements in various parts of the country.

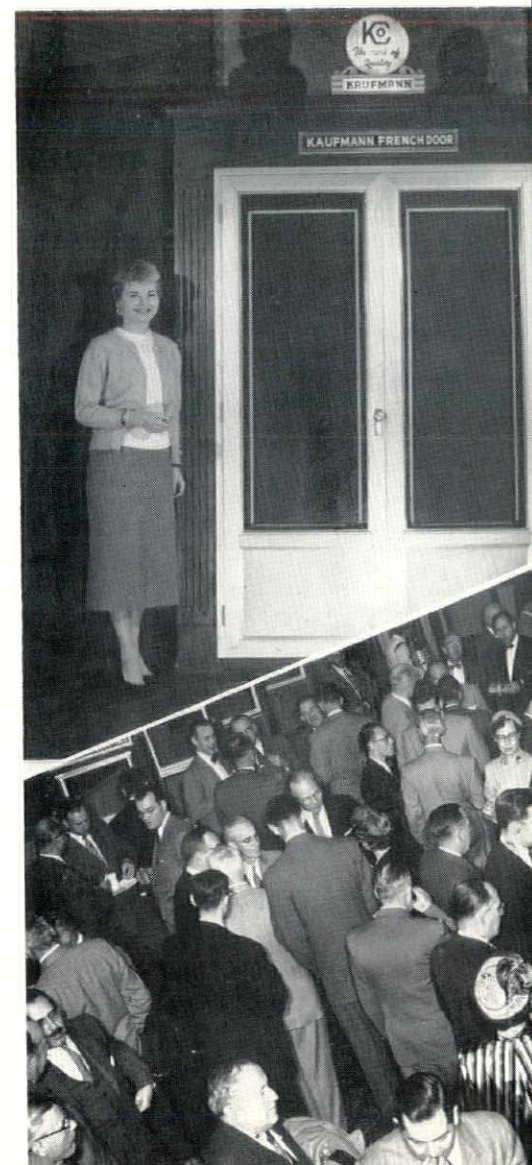
As pioneers in the aluminum screen field, Kaufmann now has eight different screen frames for various types of installations, including psychiatric screens for mental hospitals. Recent installations were in hospitals built by the State of Michigan at Caro and Newberry, Michigan.

More recently the Kaufmann Jalousie window, wall enclosure and door has come to the front.

Marshall Noecker, company president, showed his guests around, ably assisted by Pete Allen and Dave Richardson, sales managers and Bob Carson, new Detroit representative.

"We have more than 200 fabricators throughout this country and Canada," said Noecker, "and they purchase their tools and equipment from us. We make all these in our own tool and die department, then we ship the rolled stock in 20-ft. lengths and parts to these fabricators. The dealer then assembles and installs his windows, doors, screens and jalousies."

During the last sixteen years more than 60 million dollars worth of Kaufmann window products have been sold at retail, and more than 5 million doors.



specifications – servant or master?

BY BEN JOHN SMALL

For those periods when I function in the office as a "specificationist" I am a frustrated embittered individual. Let me tell you why. No one, but no one, admires specifications! Even a lowly shop drawing, when drawn well will spark a note of admiration. There are design awards of all kinds, but alas, who stops to admire the specification that is so firm, so fully packed with the right words in the proper sequence? It is indeed frustrating! As a matter of fact, specifications are not only **not admired** but oftentimes subjected to degradation and humiliation. For example, it happened to me only a short while ago. My partner said to me, "Ben, on with the heavy long Johns. Skip up to Greenland and see how your specifications are doing." He was referring to Thule Air Force Base, 900 miles from the North Pole, over which the office has seethed with activity since January 1951. Before one could issue an addendum I had traversed the 2400 miles Northeast from New York and found myself talking to a cold, irritable, tough field superintendent who was putting his hastily erected temporary shanty in order. The shanty served as office, store-room and bedroom. It was 20°F above zero. Conditioned by my recent investigations of insulations, caulking compounds, gaskets, vapor barriers, and other problems of creating shelter in low temperature areas, I asked him what was the "U" value of the walls. He shrugged his shoulders negatively. How about the "k" value of the insulation? Another negative shrug. Well, what **was** the insulation material, I pressed. After a long pause he replied, "If you promise not to tell the horses neck who wrote it, you may be interested to know that crumpled specification sheets work just fine!" I have heard of many uses for specifications, and so have you, but we won't go into that.

From a specification writing viewpoint our Greenland project was quite unique. Many of you who have executed projects for the Government know what a **crash** approach does to an office. Our estimating department buzzed with B.M.'s which are Bills of Materials literally wrung from preliminary drawings. Purchase Drawings which indicate piece parts only accompany the B.M.'s as do the Purchase Specifications which describe various construction materials and assemblies for purchase purposes only. The Project Specifications prepared subsequent to the Purchase Specifications describe both materials and labor. This shot gun technique helps materially in initiating a project with a maximum of speed. Within a few months after we started our designs, boats were loaded

with materials and enroute to Greenland. The variety of design problems, the search for appropriate materials and construction methods suitable for sub zero real estate had us reeling somewhat because of the unique character of the problem. We finally settled upon a prefabricated insulated panel which was an assembly of "Armorply" skins—that is, .015" thick aluminum, bonded adhesively to 1/4" thick plywood—nailed over a wood frame. The panel cavity was filled with 3-1/4 lb. density glass fiber insulation. Early in the project the panel joints were filled in the field with caulking, later on, because of the messiness of field caulking we switched to sprayed vinyl plastic on the exterior of the panel joints.

All construction materials considered for possible use had to be reexamined constantly in the light of their potential performance at -50°F. Normal caulking compound became brittle and fell apart at low temperatures; wood shrank abnormally; hardware had to be plastic-covered where exposed to the touch. Various products such as paints, adhesives, preservatives, floor hardeners and the like had to be selected for their ability to thaw and function after freezing in transit. The unsupported claims made by too many manufacturers concerning the freeze resistance of their products almost resulted in an office rule that the product salesman **prior to his sales talk** be placed in a freezer for 24 hours **together with his product**.

In a way it was fun examining proposed materials.

Of late there has been a passel of crimson faces in my shop. Perhaps it is a communicable disease or something. It seems that every other product representative has fared somewhat badly at my tabletop testing technique. I do not mean to appear clever about this but then you judge for yourself. Take for example the fellow who glowed ever so warmly from the reflected heat of his enthusiasm. He was describing the fire-retarding characteristics of a prefabricated plastic-faced insulated building panel. The judicious application of my alcohol torch brought forth flame, acrid smoke and hypertension as evidenced by the high coloration of his cheeks and ear lobes. His tie was on fire too. Then there was the time when I was subjected to a learned discourse on the elastic properties of -60°F of certain extruded synthetic rubbers. I arranged a deep freeze test and invited the product representative to personally check his claims in my presence. You know the



BEN JOHN SMALL, A.I.A., a partner in the New York firm of Alfred Hopkins and Associates, Architects, is an authority of specifications, and author of "Streamlined Specifications Standards."

A specialist in specifications for 25 years, Mr. Small is a lecturer on the subject at Columbia, Princeton and V. P. I. He is President of the Metropolitan New York Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute, Inc.

In view of the widespread concern over this subject, we believe this to be one of the most valuable articles we have ever published.

rest—the rubber hardened and like June busted out all over when dropped. I will never forget the lad who was painfully conservative in describing what he thought his polyethylene adhesive-backed tape could do at freezing temperatures. It was my thought to use such a tape on a building exterior over joints of metal panels. Perhaps it wasn't such a good idea in the first place but nevertheless I asked, whether or not the tape would remain elastic indefinitely at sub zero temperatures. "Oh, no, it would harden and break with building movement," he replied. "Would the tape lose its adhesive qualities?" was my next question. "Don't worry about the adhesive—that's one thing that will be entirely unaffected," he said. Result? The tape at the end of 114 hours at -47°F was as limp as a shucked oyster—that's good—but as peelable as a

banana—that's bad. Then there was a "shatterproof" plastic sheet that exploded into a million pieces when caressed by a hammer; the fire-retardant paint that wasn't; the "oil-free" caulking compound that left oil stains, and so on. By the way, if you have had any similar experiences I would be pleased to hear about them and perhaps print them in P/A provided they are written (FTC, please forgive me!) with **permanent** non-fading ink on **waterproof** and **fireproof** paper.

One of the most difficult materials to find was a low-temperature-proof rubber gasket, synthetic, natural or otherwise. The neoprenes employed by the refrigeration and other industries were unsuitable for the same reason most other gaskets were, that is, they rely usually on room temperature heat on one side of them to keep them pliable. Finally, the silicone rubbers looked most promising until we heard the price. A dollar a foot sent us searching anew until we located a tough synthetic rubber which remains flexible at 60°F. Price? 8 cents per foot.

Now that we have accumulated a considerable amount of know how with respect to designing structures for low temperature areas, we now have a project in the office which involves a chain of hospital and health facilities—in Canada perhaps? No—in Alaska perhaps? No—At the North Pole perhaps?—No, It is at the posterior end of the thermal scale—in **Burma**. Here we encounter a different set of problems, not the least of which is the question of **edibility** of building products. You may select a material for functionalism, but the Burma bug will select it for **palatability**. One of our associates returned recently from Burma bringing with him specifications and a form of tender (that is the British equivalent of our Proposal) for piling work. It seems that a British firm of sanitary engineers engaged by the Burmese government to develop a sewage disposal system prepared these specifications. Their general conditions parallel ours fairly closely excepting for the following which you might find slightly amusing:

"All treasure trove, coins, objects of antiquity or interest, found or excavated from the site shall be immediately handed over to the Engineers, on behalf of the Government whose property they shall become." In my experience, the only thing of interest many N. Y. contractors think worth reporting regarding site conditions is a geological phenomenon known in Latin as "**rockus blastus extrus**" which when translated freely means "since the architect did not specify clearly provisions concerning rock excavation, how much can I try to soak the owner?" As you know, Burma is in the sterling area. This increases my specification problems somewhat. The material descriptions have to be written without reference to Federal, ASTM or other American standards. Sweet's catalogue is of no help, for I have already gone nearly blind looking for data on indigenous materials such as shewteh, gunny sack, Janglay wood, and gatch-khaki. Because of the large number of hospital and health facilities required by the program and since construction will proceed on a certain priority basis, I thought it best to prepare a master spe-

cification and issue addenda thereto applicable to specific structures or groups of structures. In New York, our Housing Authority as well as the State government do likewise, that is, they issue printed standards which are amended by addenda "tailored" to meet project requirements. Contractors like the Housing Authority specifications because so many of them tend to specialize in housing projects and as a result get to know the standards so well they read only the amendments, thereby saving themselves considerable time. On the other hand, they feel that State specifications, using the identical approach, lack "specs-appeal" because of the dissimilarity of building types.

The Department of Public Works of the City of New York issues specifications standards. Since the department controls the construction of a large number of building types they insist upon the conversion of their standards into a homogeneous specification. This is how it should be.

While we are talking about the business of writing specifications, you may be interested in comparing notes with me with regard to actual writing procedure. For one thing I think it uneconomic to start a specification until the drawings are approximately 80 per cent completed. Prior to this point, however, I participate in discussions concerning selection of structural systems, comparative costs, material selections, and so on. The very first thing I do upon starting a specification is to study the drawings in order to ascertain the variety of trade sections. I then prepare folders bearing titles corresponding with the trade sections. Into these folders are placed standard specification trade sections together with notes elicited from those who prepare the drawings. The drawings are combed systematically for a "score card" for each trade section. This "score card" listing does not necessarily find its way into the specifications per se in the form of the familiar "Scope of Work." As a matter of fact, I take a dim view of such spelled out scopes. I try always to specify in a comprehensive manner and see no particular wisdom in providing, you might say, a table of contents of that which is specified. You may preface your scope with the innocuous "including but not limited to" phrase and learn that more often than not bidders in their haste in preparing bids use these scopes as complete listings while ignoring the descriptives of the various items. In the long run, the job may suffer since so many contractors will attempt to "squeeze" the job in order to come out ahead. I am not saying "scopelessness" does anything to improve the morals of an unscrupulous contractor but it certainly does prod him into reading the body of the specifications and analyze the drawings with increased care. Anyway, my scopeless approach fits in neatly with the principle of saying things once only in a specification in order to avoid that horrible specification gremlin known as "contraffliction"—that's a combination of contradictions and conflicts.

To resume, after having prepared the scope score card I proceed with the task of describing each item on the score card. As trade sections are completed the project

architect or job captain is asked to read them and make comments. Our field superintendent also submits his comments. Our mechanical and electrical people review items requiring coordination with their respective trades. All valid suggestions are then incorporated in the specifications.

I must not forget to mention a cardinal rule we have in the office. No matter who looks at a drawing in the production stage, it is his obligation to note observed errors or discrepancies. If details look impractical we all have a standing order to argue like mad with the originator.

Unless client requires otherwise, as in the case of state or federal work, every specification issued is of the streamlined or abbreviated type. The fact that this technique improves clarity and reduces specification bulk by approximately 33% is its greatest recommendation. It is now some eight years since I first employed this technique. To date, not a single defection has developed that might be remotely traceable to this technique of specification writing. Since my recent book (here comes a commercial) includes a detailed description of streamlining and since I just know you will lickety-split to buy a dozen copies I shall control my enthusiasm by describing streamlining with the utmost taciturnity.

In a traditional specification one might describe a material such as Portland cement as follows: Portland cement shall be in accordance with the requirements of the American Society for Testing Materials Designation C-151, type III, latest edition thereof. This adds up to a total of 23 words. In the streamlined version the same material description reads like this: Portland cement: ASTM, C-151, type III. Total—6 words. What happened? Have we weakened the specifications? Is it now less legal? Does it stand the 3C test for Clarity, Conciseness, Comprehensiveness? It certainly does. Let us try another illustration this time involving workmanship. In a traditional specification you might say: The Contractor shall furnish all wood double hung windows with an approved type of spiral sash balance. Total 18 words. Streamlined version: Provide wood double hung windows with spiral sash balances. Total: 9 words. The key to streamlining lies in the following mandatory statement which is placed in the General Conditions or if you prefer at the beginning of each trade section for especial emphasis: These specifications are of the abbreviated or "streamlined" type and include incomplete sentences. Omission of words or phrases such as "the Contractor shall," "in conformity therewith," "shall be," "as noted on the drawings," "according to the plans," "a," "an," "the," and "all" are intentional. Omitted words and phrases shall be supplied by inference in the same manner as they are when a "note" occurs on the Drawings. Words "shall be" or "shall" will be supplied by inference where a colon (:) is used within sentences or phrases. The Contractor shall provide all items, articles, materials, operations, or methods listed, mentioned, or scheduled on the Drawings and/or herein, including all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals necessary and required for their completion. As

you can see from this statement all the removed words are supplied by inference. You do it that way on the drawings — why not the specifications?

It is heartening to see so many building product manufacturers issue specifications for their products in the streamlined format. Streamlining has even spread to the apartment lease and is used as a selling point. In the New York Times of February 25, 1951 there appeared the following: "There's No Fine Print . . . in the Revolutionary New Apartment Lease Originated by Gross-Morton, Easy to read—easy to understand—easier to live with— Over 7500 words less than the 'Standard Form.' Rare indeed is the individual who has read a lease from beginning to end. It takes perfect vision, plus a 200 watt bulb, a magnifying glass and unlimited patience. Continuously, since the first lease was written hundreds of years ago, legal minds have been adding new clauses, new 'ifs, ands and whereases' to the cumbersome and archaic legal language which gives the right to possession of property. The accumulation of words in the 'standard form' has become staggering.

"Now, at last, Gross-Morton, introduces a revolutionary 'human relations' modern apartment lease. It represents a wise, reasonable and simple agreement for human give and take, freedom and restraint with regard to a leased property. It's short. It's written in plain, everyday language and it's printed in large, easy-to-read type. Most of the restrictive terms and all of the hard-to-understand clauses have been taken out—in fact, over 7500 WORDS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED."

Just one more reference to streamlining and I promise to drop it. Some years ago I was discussing streamlining with a bright-eyed group of students at an Eastern University. Since I am a teacher only by marriage my wife advised me to prepare a lesson plan. She also gave me advice on motivation, introduction of collateral material, the art of medial and final summarizations, and so forth. I followed her advice carefully and when the lecture was nearly over I reluctantly admitted to myself that I had done a slightly brilliant job of putting the streamlining story over. The bottom fell out however when one student complained that he could not see why I was making such a mountainous thing out of writing like a third grader in elementary school. In giving written instructions to others particularly contractors, material men, superintendents, foremen, craftsmen and a host of others all with varying educational backgrounds and reading skills who but the greatest fool would want to write these instructions in anything but uncomplicated straight forward English. It was at this point that it suddenly dawned upon me that these students were not sufficiently steeped in traditional specification knowledge to appreciate my stress on the advantages and improvements inherent in the streamlined approach. There just was no contrast! It was like the moron who kept striking his head with a hammer. When asked why he did it, he said it felt **so good** when he stopped. So much for streamlining.

Speaking of students brings to mind a current activity of the Metropolitan New

York Chapter of The Construction Specifications Institute, Inc. We are asking accredited architectural schools to answer the following questions:

- "1. Does your school teach specification writing as a separate course—to architectural students: . . . to engineering students: . . .
2. In what year(s) of the course: . . .
3. How many hours of classroom work per year: . . .
4. How many hours of homework are required: . . .
5. Are visits to actual construction projects included: . . .
6. Which of the following are covered in the course, and in what proportion:
 - (a) General lectures: . . .
 - (b) Lectures on materials and methods of construction: . . .
 - (c) Actual use or study of materials: . . .
 - (d) Study of General and Special Conditions: . . .
 - (e) Study of AIA Professional Practice Handbooks: . . .
 - (f) Lectures on divisions of work among the trades: . . .
 - (g) Study of Law of Contracts: . . .
 - (h) Preparation of outline specifications from actual drawings: . . .
 - (i) Technical subject headings: . . .
 - (j) "Format" of a typical division or section: . . .
 - (k) Actual writing of full-scale specifications: . . .
If so, what sections or divisions of work are covered: . . .
 - (l) Is specification study combined with quantity take-offs and cost estimating: . . . If so, are specifications and drawings furnished: . . .
7. Are lectures or courses by professional specification writers included: . . .
8. What textbooks are used: . . .

I talked with one educator who felt that it was perfectly good sense to teach the student of architecture only that which is impractical for him to obtain in an architect's office. To put it another way, he said, "We stress the cultural (history, theory, design)—you give him the practical. The student is going to have to learn all his life anyway—why attempt to give him everything at school?" This I believe is a very narrow viewpoint. In our office I have four specification writers in my department who have all to do to keep abreast of their projects much less take time out to teach and guide the inexperienced.

The Construction Specifications Institute is searching for an answer. I wish you could help not only to develop the architectural intern but to help yourselves improve your own specifications. Why not form a Specifications Committee at the AIA Chapter level, the State Society level or perhaps form a chapter of the C.S.I. You can profitably discuss an endless variety of subjects such as:

- What's Wrong With Guarantees?
- Temporary Heat
- Restrictive Trade Practices

The Role of Schedules in Specifications
Coordination of Mechanicals
Diagnosing the Building Product
Standardization of Formats
Insurance and Bonds
Cavity Wall Construction
Waterproofing—Then and Now

How to Select Acoustic Materials
and a host of others.

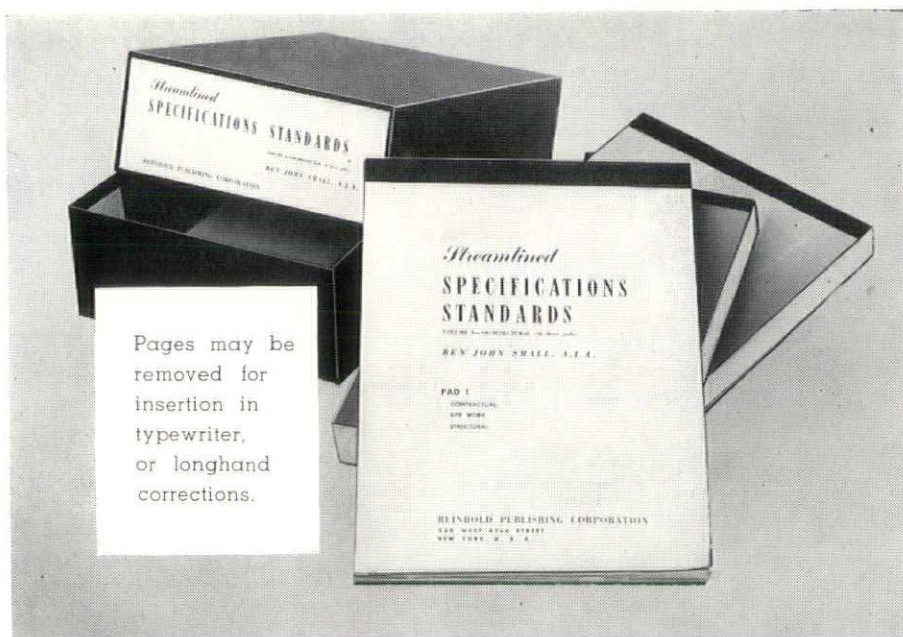
C.S.I. presently has chapters in Washington, Chicago and New York. Organizational work is under way currently in Los Angeles, Cleveland and Albany. In New York we hold meetings monthly and the average attendance is unusually good. For every three professional members such as architects, engineers, or professional specification writers, we permit one technically minded representative of a building product manufacturer to join as an associate member. We had one panel type meeting that was extraordinarily interesting. It was entitled "What Do Specifications Mean to me?" The question was explored by a prominent architect, contractor, and a building superintendent. In the discussion that followed the theme question was answered by an educator, a building product manufacturer, a research engineer from a testing laboratory, and so on. That meeting was so stimulating that it won more new members for the chapter than any other before or since. Let us talk about something else now.

One thing that fouls up a specification is unfamiliarity with trade practices. The construction industry is shackled by practices which were developed to protect either jobs or profits. Many, if not all of these practices had substantial justification in the past. This is particularly true of those employed by labor to maintain employment during times of slack construction activity. Much has been said and a great deal more has been intimated on the prevalence of restrictive practices in the construction field. There is undeniably a large maze of local restrictive practices which have been built up by manufacturers, distributors, contractors, labor, and legislative interpretations. Once free of these bonds, the construction industry could produce more for less. Even though we say in our specifications that the arrangement and context of the trade sections or divisions, as some may prefer to call them, does not necessarily make the architect an arbiter of trade subdivisions, nevertheless some of our jobs have been pulled because of jurisdictional disputes or other disagreements.

Areas of dispute have had to do with spray painting and prefinishing in general, prefabrication, corner bead prohibitions, threading of pipe, bending of reinforcement, cutting of limestone, full time maintenance electrician to turn switches for temporary light and power, and so on. The only way I know of keeping abreast of these practices is through an exchange of experiences with fellow architects. Here is where **concerted action** through the AIA or CSI can help.

You cannot take lightly the problem of writing a sound specification without considering the **possibility of loss of your fee**. The courts have held that as a result of defects in drawings and specifications an architect may be debarred from recovering his compensation for them and it is also true that for these defects he may

- *New*
- *Practical*
- *Time-Saving*



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in addition be liable for damages. Where there are mistakes in the specifications which increase the cost of a building and which proper skill and care would have obviated **the architect is liable.**

I am certain that at one time or another we have all specified with painful clarity just how we wanted the Contractor to execute waterproofing work and in the same specification breath required a 5-year guarantee.

In *MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. v. Mayor, etc. of the City of New York*, under the contract, the Contractor agreed to furnish all the labor and material for the purpose of making watertight the cellar of a building "in the manner and conditions prescribed and set forth in the annexed specifications which are hereby made a part of this contract." The drawings and specifications set forth in detail how the work was to be done. The contract also provided that the work would be "turned over to the City by him in perfect order and guaranteed absolutely water and damp proof for five years from the date of acceptance of the work. Any dampness or water breakage within that time must be made good by the Contractor without any cost or expense to the City." The work was done under the supervision of the City's engineers and inspectors and at no time was any objection raised as to the quality of the materials furnished or as to workmanship. Upon the completion of the work the cellar was found dry and in good condition. Dampness later developed in the cellar and the Contractor was refused the final payment. The action was brought to **recover moneys** alleged to be due under the contract and also to recover for the performance of work in connection therewith **at an increased cost.** The complaint was dismissed and the judgment of dismissal was affirmed by the Appellate Division. Upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals it was held that the Contractor **could recover.** The court in its opinion stated: "the rule of reasonable construction governs in the enforcement of contracts. The contract now before us does not necessarily require the construction that the plaintiff guaranteed the sufficiency of the drawings and specifications to produce the result desired, because it does not in terms so provide. There is no independent or absolute covenant to that effect. There is nothing in the subject of the contract, the situation of the parties or the language used by them, to conclusively indicate such an intention, and a fair and reasonable construction avoids such a peculiar and unjust result. **The agreement is not simply to do a particular thing, but to do it in a particular way and to use specified materials in accordance with the defendant's design, which is the sole guide.** The promise is not to make watertight, but to make watertight by following the drawings and specifications prepared by the defendant, from which the plaintiff had no right to depart, even if departures would have produced a waterproof cellar. If the Contractor had designed and executed a plan of its own, which resulted in a tight cellar, it would not have been a performance of the contract, for it was to produce a waterproof cellar **by following the drawings and specifications made by the defendant and not otherwise.** The plaintiff was not allowed to do additional

work, according to a plan of its own, although it claimed it would prevent all dampness, and the defendant did not attempt to remedy defects at the expense of the plaintiff, as authorized by the contract. There was no discretion as to the materials to be used or the manner in which the work should be done. The plaintiff had no alternative except to follow the plan under the direction of the defendant's officers in charge. The defendant relied upon the skill of its engineer in preparing the plan, **with the most minute specifications,** and bound the plaintiff to absolute conformity therewith."

So you can see from the Court's reasoning, if you want a guaranteed installation, limit your specifications to performance results only. In heavy engineering works a sound principle in writing specifications is that wherever practicable results only should be specified permitting the Contractor the greatest latitude in the selection of construction techniques. Exceptions to this axiom are justifiable and permissible. As an example, it is customary to specify the method of compacting earth fill used in the construction of embankments, earth dams, and such structures.

Limitations, precautions and restrictions also may be imposed on construction methods for the purpose of protection and coordination of the work as a whole without affecting the independent contractor relationship. This applies also to the question of the order of construction operations when a definite sequence is made necessary by design conditions or to meet conditions contemplated by the owner. It should be noted however that such limitations and restrictions have a direct influence on the cost of the work and may not be imposed on the contractor after the bid is submitted without a change in the bid amount.

To summarize, your specifications are sound if a) you define the results desired as to performance, quality of workmanship, and finish; b) if you state any detailed construction methods or procedures necessary for the accomplishment of particular purposes; c) if you stipulate any desired limitations or restrictions to be placed on the contractor's methods in the interests of work coordination; d) if you give any precautions necessary for the protection of work or adjacent property; e) if you specify the methods of inspection and tests to which the work is to be subjected, with particulars as to shop inspection as well as field inspection.

If you do all that then and only then will your literary efforts have genuine "specs-appeal."

As we leave the court now with our pockets empty, let's talk a little bit about **specification costs.**

It has always been a source of great curiosity to me how the average architect viewed the business of writing specifications. Professor Goldwin Goldsmith, author of "Architects' Specifications — How to Write Them," says, "The writing of architects' specifications is a task approached by many with trepidation, by some with the careless confidence of ignorance and by a few with studious determination to

succeed." In a somewhat less optimistic spirit, Holland and Parker in their book "Ready Written Specifications" said, "Specifications are a load assumed with bravado, borne with groans, and shifted, when they can be shifted, universally without regret." However, regardless of one's philosophical approach, the plain fact is that specifications remain and will continue to remain indispensably as one of the four elements comprising the Contract Documents—**Art. I of the A.I.A. General Conditions makes that clear.**

A good writer in most any field, will always be conscious of his audience if his work is to be considered successful. A good specification writer knows his audience is a varied one. In that audience he will find the architect accompanied by his field representative and checker of shop drawings and samples. Sitting next to him may be the Owner and a clerk-of-the-works. More than likely most seats will be occupied by a host of bidders, one or more of whom will become subsequently the Contractor. **His** party consists of an estimator, perhaps a lawyer, subcontractors, material men, specialty suppliers, superintendents, assistant superintendents, and foremen.

Should the play fail in some respects, that audience in a court of law may consist of a lion tamer, a bookmaker or a tea taster. To properly reach this varied audience, clarity of expression ranks particularly high in importance in specification writing. In my last month's column I ran this much told anecdote which I shall repeat since it is apropos at this moment: "FEDERALESE," the term used to describe the tortuous terminology in which bureaucratic directives are written, knuckled under to Plain English when a New York City plumber wrote to the Bureau of Standards that he had found hydrochloric acid good for cleaning out clogged drain pipes. The Bureau's response was: 'The efficacy of hydrochloric acid is indisputable, but the corrosive residue is incompatible with metallic permanence.' The plumber wrote back he was glad the Bureau agreed with him. "To which the Bureau replied: 'We cannot assume responsibility for the production of toxic and noxious residue with hydrochloric acid and suggest you use an alternative procedure.' By return mail, the plumber told how glad he was the Government thought his idea was O.K. "In desperation, the Bureau broke down and wrote the plumber in plain Anglo-Saxon language: 'Don't use hydrochloric acid. It eats hell out of the pipes' "

If you keep careful cost records you will doubtless find several items of cost which have risen sharply in the production of the Contract Drawings and Specifications and related services. Since building technology is far from static it must of necessity bring with it new methods, new materials, new situations. Even the simplest utilitarian structure has changed in execution. Today more shop drawings are required than was the case years ago. More supervision is required today than was the case years ago. These two elements of professional service come within the usual 25% phase of payment which was once adequate when the shop drawings and supervision load was lighter and considerably more trouble free. Spe-

cification costs have risen also.

The conscientious architect of today would no more consider issuing ill-conceived specifications than he would ill-conceived drawings. He knows better. He knows perfectly well what the inevitable repercussions will do to his reputation and practice. He knows that an Owner can usually distinguish between a justifiable extra and one arising out of carelessness or ignorance in preparing the Contract Documents. On the face of it, specifications may cost more today to produce yet in the overall picture they can effect economies in addition to being written more efficiently. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Use the **standard A.I.A. General Conditions** together with your own Supplementary General Conditions for any size private project. The basic relationships among Owner, Architect and Contractor are obviously the same regardless of project size. Since precedent plays such a large part in adjudicating law suits the time-tested A.I.A. General Conditions will obviate much difficulty, provided, however, the Architect is thoroughly familiar with their contents and **executes his obligations accordingly**. This is a money saving device when you consider the fact that they are already written and can be included in the Contract Documents by mere reference. The signed sets of Contract Documents should contain the actual printed General Conditions.

2. Include in the specifications a "Schedule of Finishes" where project size warrants it. It is more economical to typewrite such a schedule than to letter one of the drawings. Some offices even include in the specifications schedules for doors, windows, and other items of work which lend themselves to such scheduling.

3. It is more economical to specify certain items of work than to draw them. Such items could include skylights, scuttles, steel stairs, stock wood and metal doors, stock trim, stock wood and metal windows, railings, wheel guards, linen chutes, chalkboards, pews, flagpoles, gratings, window guards, and other items too numerous to mention. Develop your own list and see!

4. Wherever reference can be made to Manufacturer's standard installation directions, study such directions first and include them in the specifications **by reference only**. This saves much writing, eliminates possible contradictions, and keeps the specifications abreast of technique changes. Materials in this category include glass blocks, architectural terra cotta, roofing, sheet metal, lathing, plastering, structural glass and numerous others. Associations of building product manufacturers also have produced standard specifications which can be used successfully by reference with few modifications. These cover materials such as tile, glass, terrazzo, resilient flooring, structural steel, structural facing tile, limestone, granite, concrete and marble to name but a few.

5. Standard drawings, letter size, appear in specifications with increasing frequency. These save repeated redrawing. They may include project signs, fences, field offices, details of concrete and steel work and the like. The list could be expanded to suit the work of your office.

6. In Harold Sleeper's "Architectural Specifications" he says, "Architects have been greatly handicapped by the lack of reliable source material in an available form. A study of specifications from some sixty well-established offices reveals that the majority of them prepare new specifications by reference to their old ones. A few have their own standard specifications which, they admit, are not kept up-to-date; others have started standards which they have never completed; all acknowledge the danger of following specifications for work previously completed, because of the likelihood of using phrases which do not apply, copying outmoded clauses, and being unprepared for new situations brought about by technological change. "The function of this book is to provide, based on the accepted modern practice, so that portions which are applicable to any one project may easily be selected for use and adapted to the specific problems involved and thereby aid specification writers in their difficult task." Mr. Sleeper's book is most useful as is Ben Dyer's "Specification Work Sheets." Much valuable time can be saved by using such reference material provided careful "tailoring" is employed. By the way there is another book published recently which covers specification standards in streamlined format but I don't remember the author's name.

7. Where pressure of work is great, the writing of specifications within an Architect's office is not always feasible. As a practical solution, this is where the freelance specification writer may help. Personally, I dislike it since much valuable experience by office personnel is lost. A specification writer within an architectural organization can and usually does more than devote his time exclusively to writing. He will aid in the development of the drawings while thinking in terms of the specifications thereby avoiding subsequent corrections and loss of drawing production time. He will aid in the preparation of schedules. In addition to his detailed check of the drawings which he must do for his specifications, he often checks the Contract Drawings for dimensions, etc., together with the supplementary drawings, shop drawings and samples. His knowledge of materials, their physical characteristics and relative cost values is immediately available to the office. Working closely with the Architect, Chief Draftsman or Job Captain within the office, such a team can do much to help maintain the Architect's budget in the black. In New York City, many free-lance writers are available. Their volume of work, coupled with the fact that many of them have written specifications for buildings similar in general character and for the same client, governmental and private, makes them uniquely qualified to produce good work. If such services are contracted for on a lump sum basis the Architect knows in advance what his costs will be for this element of the Contract Documents. To such costs the Architect has to add his time for checking such specifications together with costs of reproduction and so on.

A careful Architect will budget his gross fee by breaking down its component service parts into an estimate of man hours required for each part to which is added overhead, services of consultants, contin-

gencies, and potential profit.

In calculating specifications writing costs, the man-hour approach is soundest since no mathematical formula, empirical or otherwise can apply safely. Projects are much too varied to use any fixed formula. Each project has its own special circumstances which must be taken into consideration. What are some of these circumstances?

1. It is uneconomical to start writing specifications too early, particularly when it is the office habit to continue designing during the working drawing stage or deviate materially from preliminary drawings and outline specifications.

2. Is it the office practice to detail adequately or sparsely? This has a major bearing on specification writing man-hours.

3. Does the project require a good deal of equipment of a varied or complex nature? If such is the case, allow adequate time for selecting and specifying the equipment.

4. Is the carpentry work and miscellaneous metal work to be extensive in nature? These sections, together with equipment, usually are the largest.

5. Is there to be a hardware schedule as distinguished from a hardware allowance? There is an appreciable difference in writing time.

6. Are there to be separate contracts? If so, this requires additional time for proper coordination and an enlarged number of General Conditions.

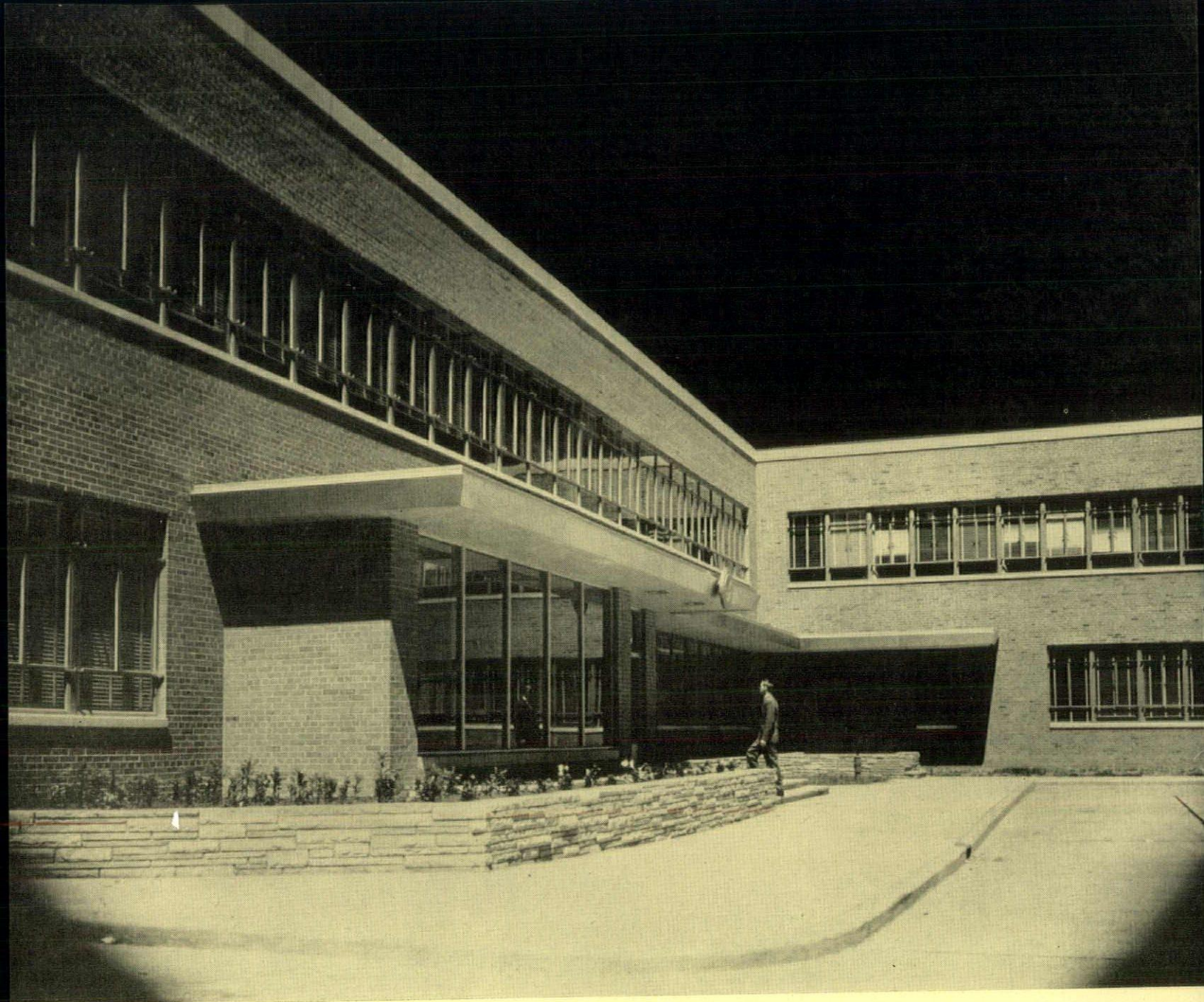
7. Will the project encompass a large variety of materials and resultant specification sections? Not too long ago our office completed a 20-million dollar hospital which required 78 specification sections of which 47 sections described architectural work and 31 sections described mechanical and electrical work. The average project should involve no more than 20 to 30 sections.

8. Are there any restrictions regarding the reproduction of specifications? Blueprints? Black and white prints? Mimeographing? Number of copies? And so on.

The keeping of records, regarding actual specification production time, contributes more to specification cost estimating know-how than anything else. A friend of mine in the specification free-lance world has a standard fee—\$14.27 per hour. The figure was arrived at by his accountant and represents what my friend must charge in order to earn a fair and reasonable profit and continue in practice. If this fee is unpalatable to an architect he will accept an assignment on a lump sum basis. For this type of agreement he asks a figure based on 3% to 5% of what he thinks is the architect's fee. If it is a city, state or Federal project he will double the usual amount.

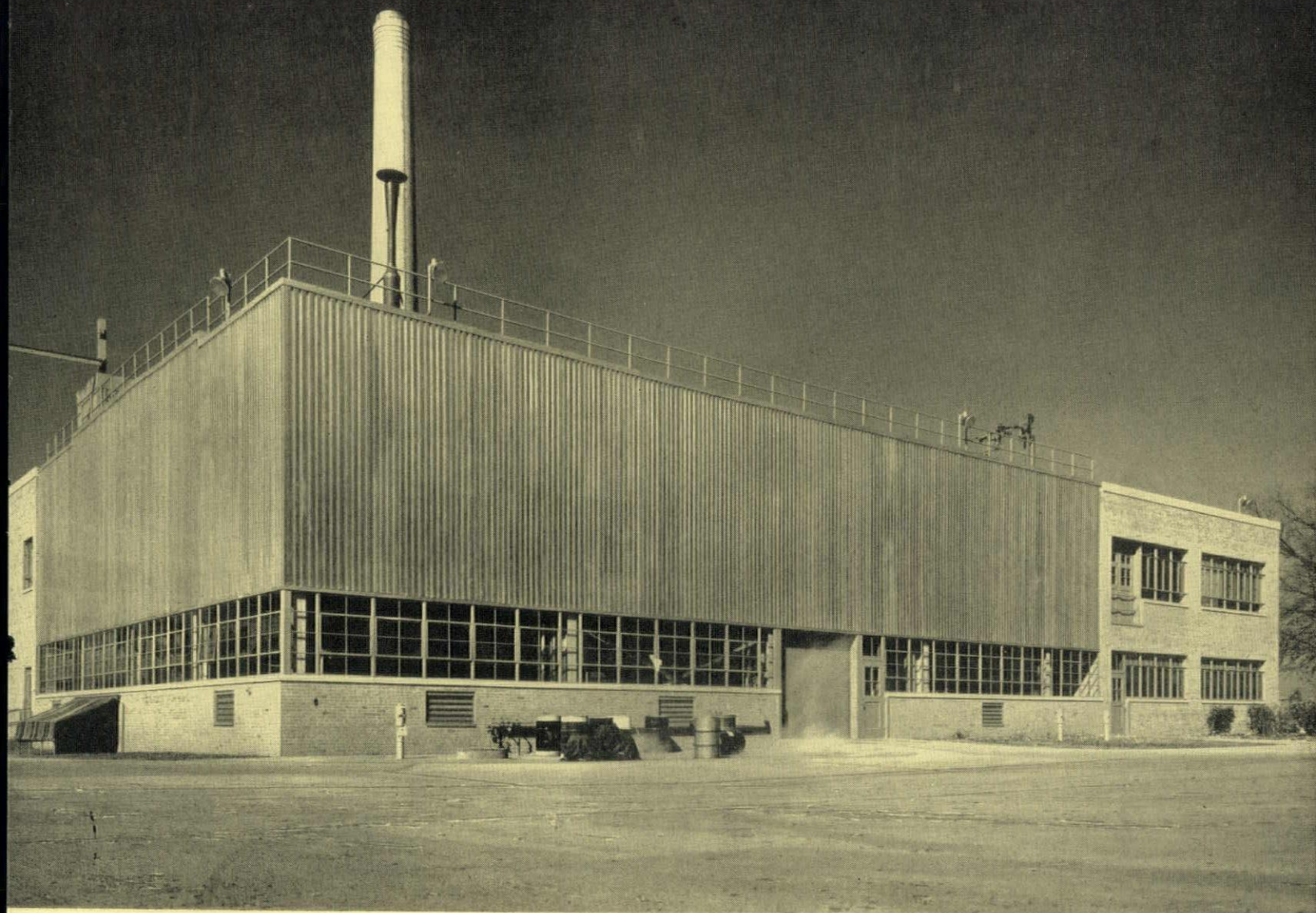
In conclusion, I should like to thank you for your patience and fortitude. I suspect that I may have left some points vague and am therefore perfectly willing to issue an addendum at your request. I hope you will join me in the sincere belief that specifications are your slave and most certainly not your master.

Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc.



The Procter and Gamble Company's new "Miami Valley Laboratories" are located in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, approximately 17 miles northwest of the City of Cincinnati. This multi-million-dollar research laboratory, reputedly the largest of its kind in the country, provides additional facilities for the Company's expanding basic research and development program which is essential to their never-ending search for products to better serve the public.

Located along the Great Miami River, the site is a tract of about 250 acres of rolling and heavily wooded land affording an ideal location for a structure of this nature. The building is situated on a small level plateau overlooking the river and about 85 feet above the normal summer water level. Due to the rolling and wooded nature of the property, it was necessary to build an approach road more than a quarter of a mile long from the highway to the building location before actual construction of the building could begin. At the point where this road joins the approach to the laboratory is a guard house, the control station for all traffic entering and leaving the area. Parking facilities are located in a paved area adjoining the road near the control station.



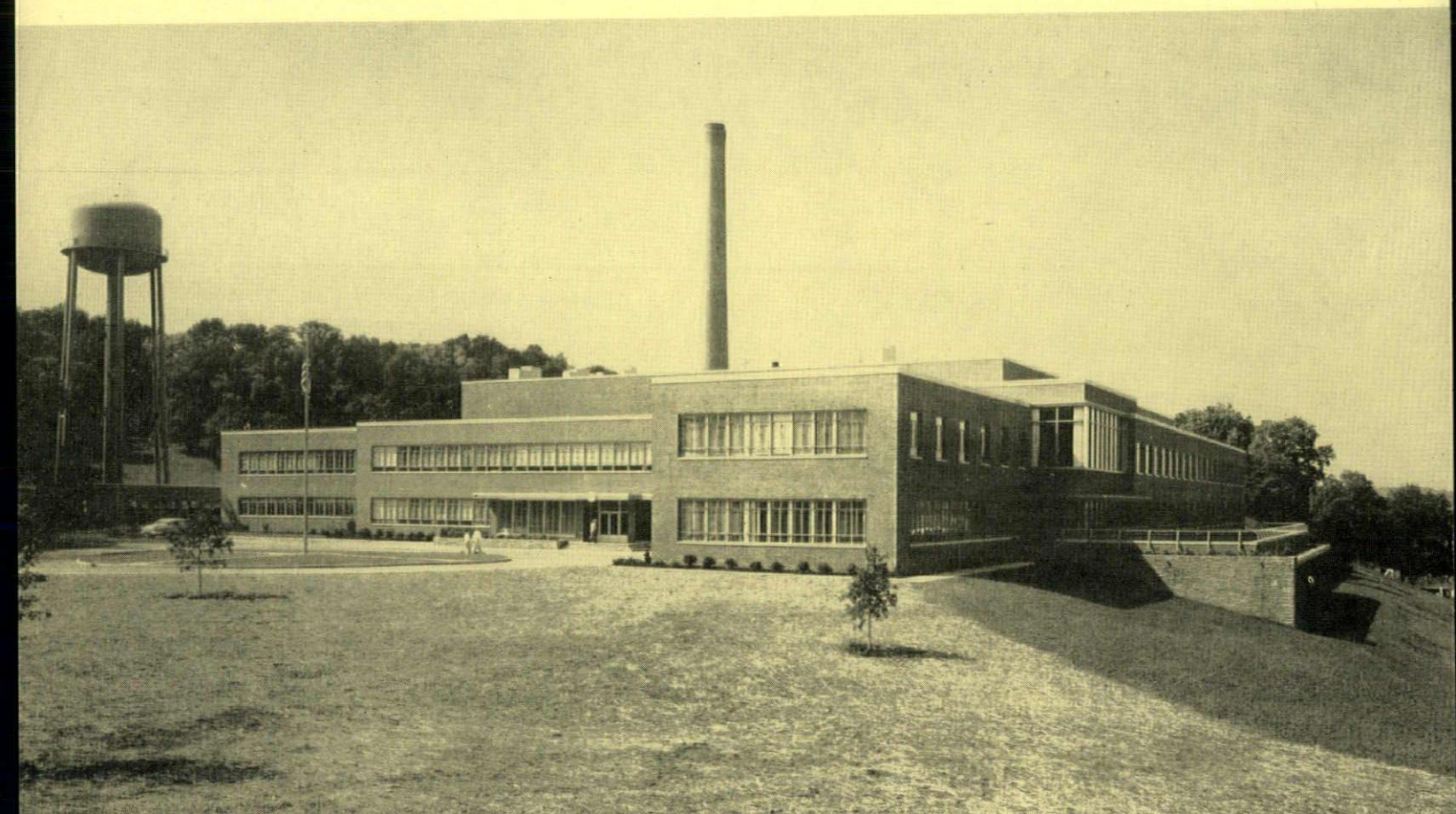
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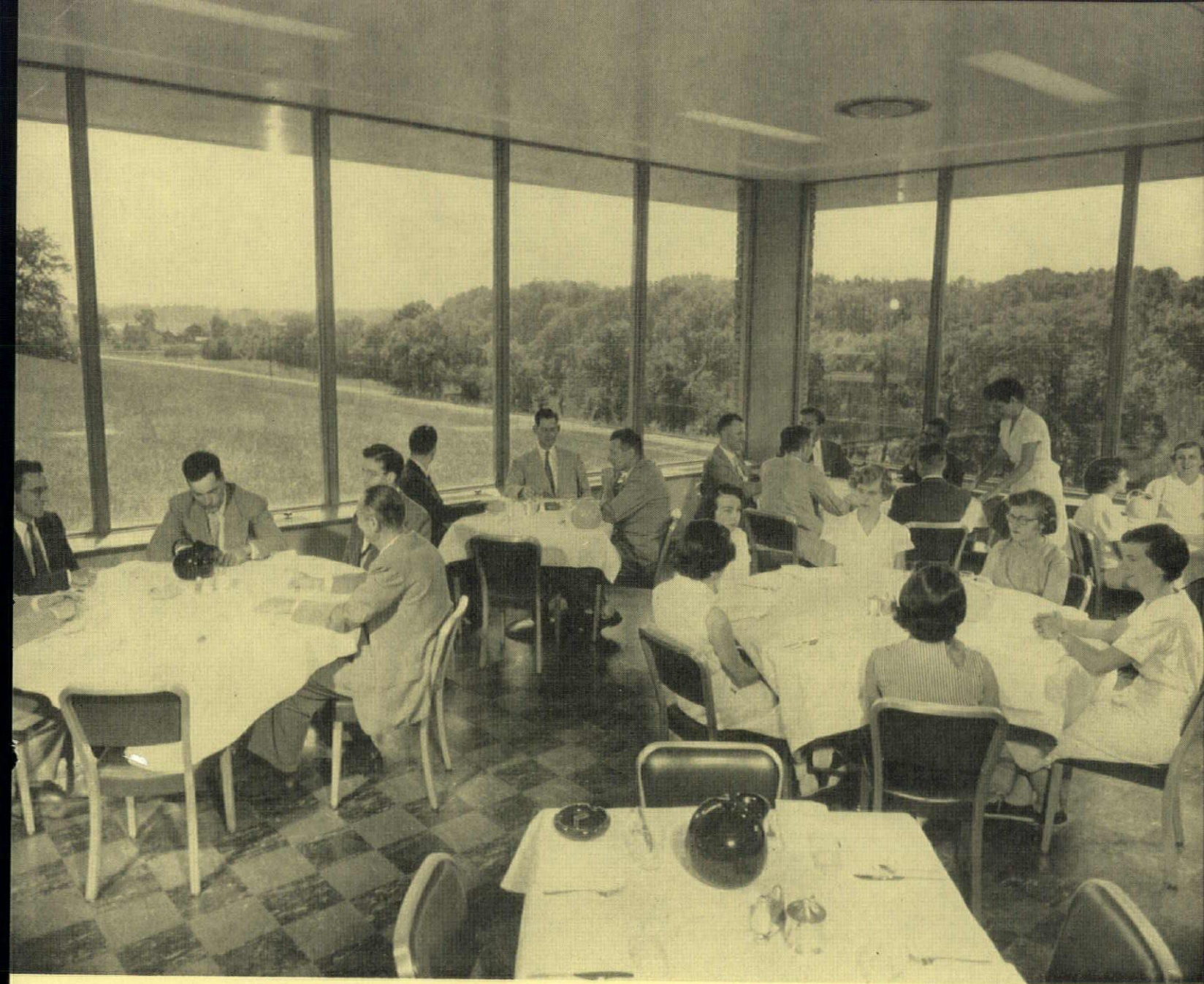
Working in close collaboration and cooperation with the Owners' representatives, the building was designed by F. A. Fairbrother and Geo. H. Miehl, Architect and Engineer, with Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers of Detroit as Consultants. A basement and two-story structure providing approximately 127,000 square feet of floor space, the building houses research and development laboratories, engineering and administrative offices, and a pilot plant. The modified U-shaped plan of the structure was dictated by the owners' requirements and provides for expansion of each department housed, either separately or in any combination required to meet future needs.

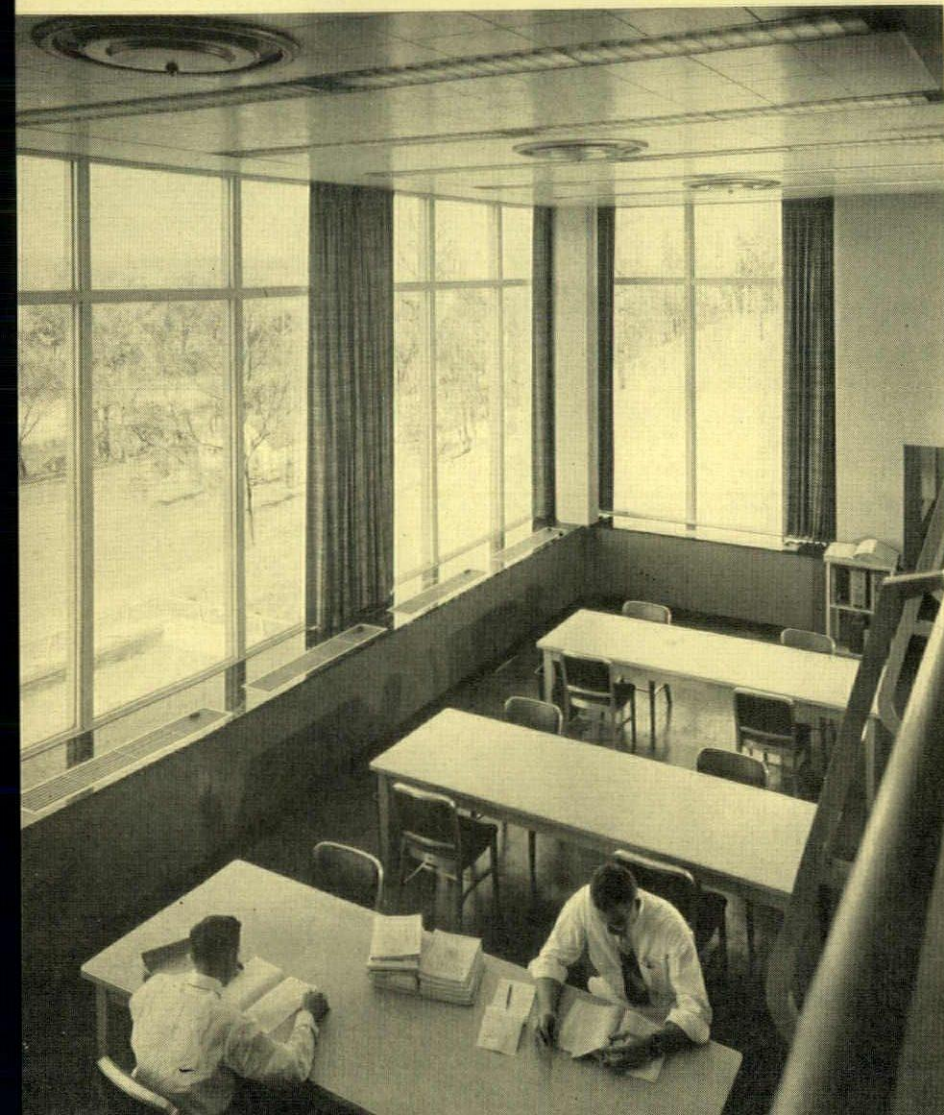
The basement of the building contains the necessary storage and supply rooms, equipment rooms, maintenance shops, a large recreation room, meeting room, and kitchen and dining areas. Although the dining room and recreation room are located on the basement level, due to the topography of the land, each is entirely above grade which permits a view of the Great Miami River from the windows of these rooms. The roof over the dining area provides an open air terrace or promenade deck for employees' use during free periods.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MIAMI VALLEY LABORATORIES

1. U SHAPE—Permits expansion of any department, either separately or with others.
2. MODULAR LAYOUT—Modules are 11x24 feet in labs, 12x18 feet in offices.
3. EMERGENCY EXITS—A fiberboard panel 2x3½ feet in one wall of each laboratory can easily be kicked out, which permits escape in case the door cannot be used.
4. TRACER LABORATORY—Set aside for handling radioactive materials. "Strippable" paint on walls and ceiling can be peeled off when geiger counter shows too much radioactivity.
5. HIGH-PRESSURE LABORATORY—Is walled with boiler plate. Ceiling has a 10x20-ft. panel of light metal deck. An explosion would blow out panel, but leave walls intact.
6. PROMENADE DECK—Employees can relax on terrace overlooking the Great Miami River.
7. AIR CONDITIONING—Five separate units serve the building, including the maintenance shop. Only the pilot plant and storage, incinerator, and boiler rooms are excluded. In addition, special units operate around the clock in the animal, spectro, and tracer labs.
8. SUPPLEMENTARY FIRE CONTROL—Besides sprinklers, some hazardous areas are protected by a two-shot carbon-dioxide system.
9. HEAT DETECTORS—In all laboratories and other danger spots. Visible and audible signals are flashed to a central station in the boiler house.
10. STANDBY POWER AND LIGHT—Is supplied by a 100-kva. diesel-powered unit.





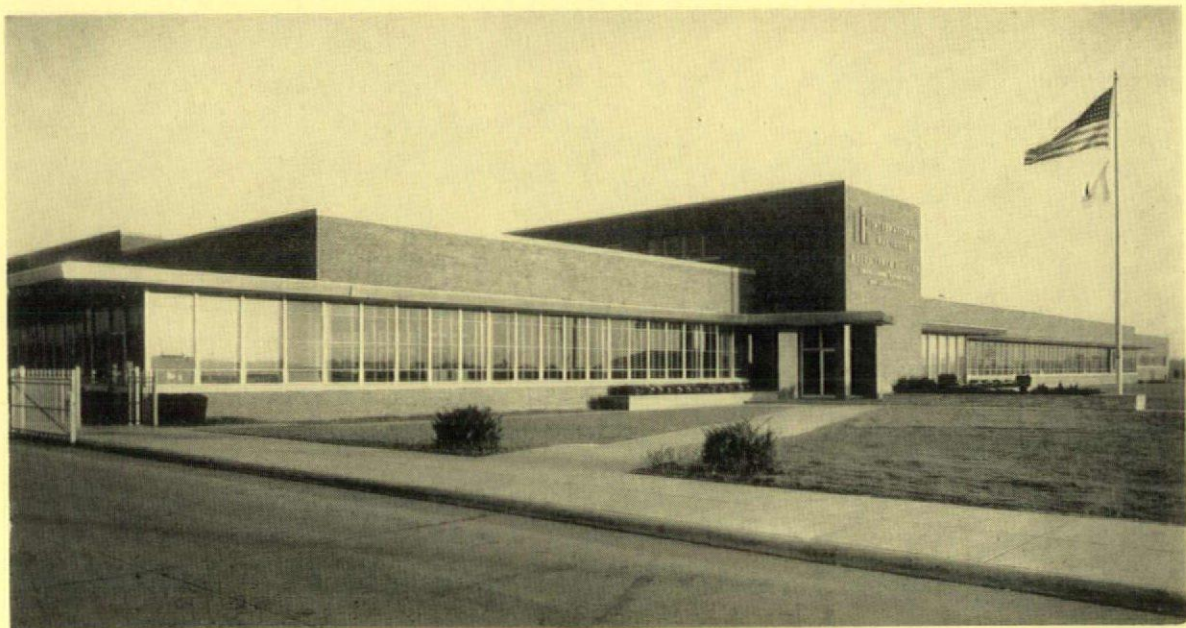


Research Building Library

Typical Labora

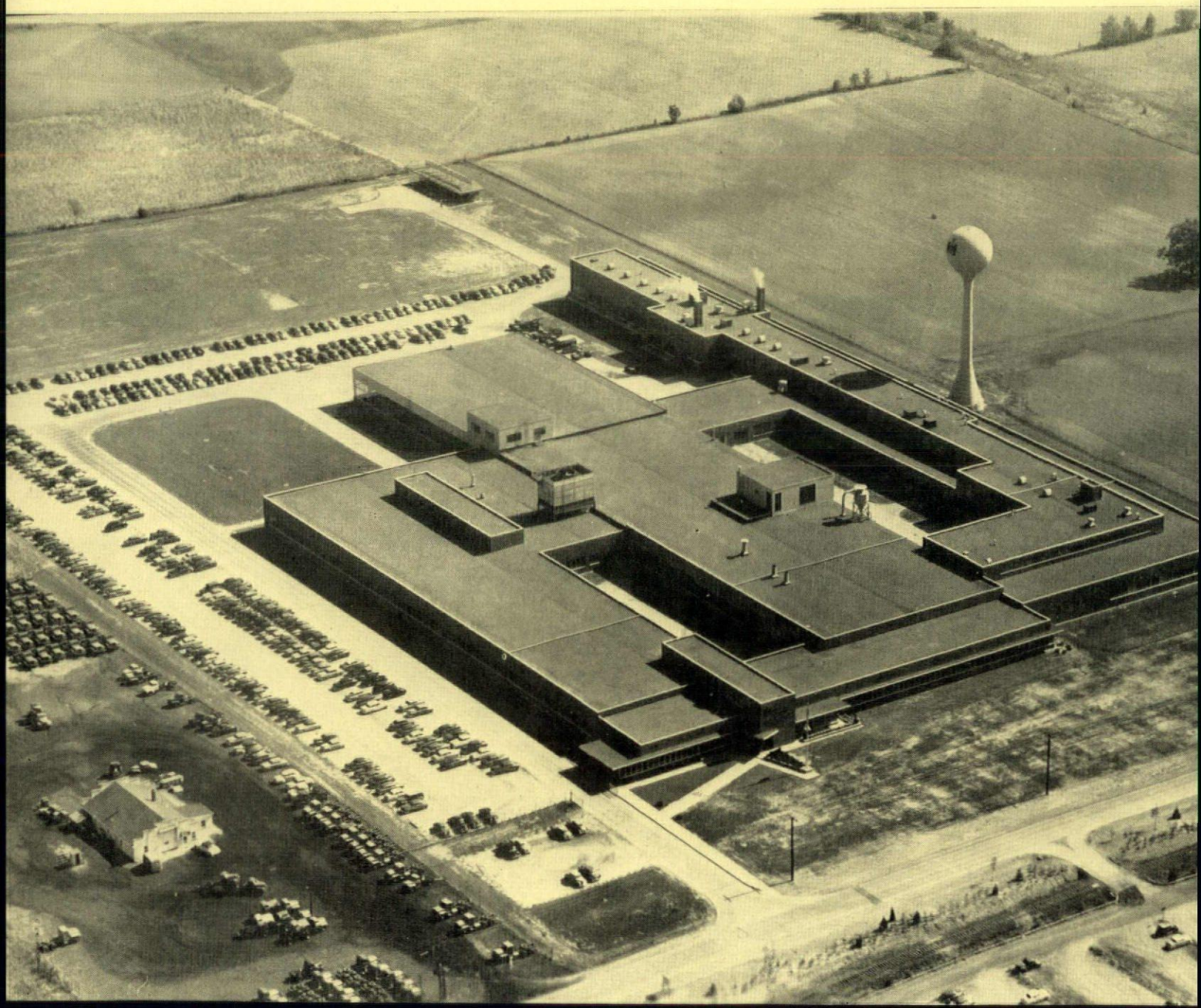


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international harvester co. photo



A new \$6,000,000 motor truck engineering and laboratory building, built for the International Harvester Company's Motor Truck Division, is situated on 25 acres of ground adjacent to the existing Fort Wayne Works of the Harvester Company at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Devoted exclusively to research, design, test and development of motor trucks, the new facility comprises approximately 300,000 square feet of floor space.

Of brick and steel construction, the building is one-story in height, has three wings and is E-shaped. The segments of the "E" house the various development areas, including executive offices and drafting operations, road test and experimental shops, engine test cells, transmission and rear axle test cells, and laboratories. Secondary areas containing wide corridors join the segments of the "E" plan of the structure, and these corridors meet the service corridors of the wings forming a service passage to all areas.

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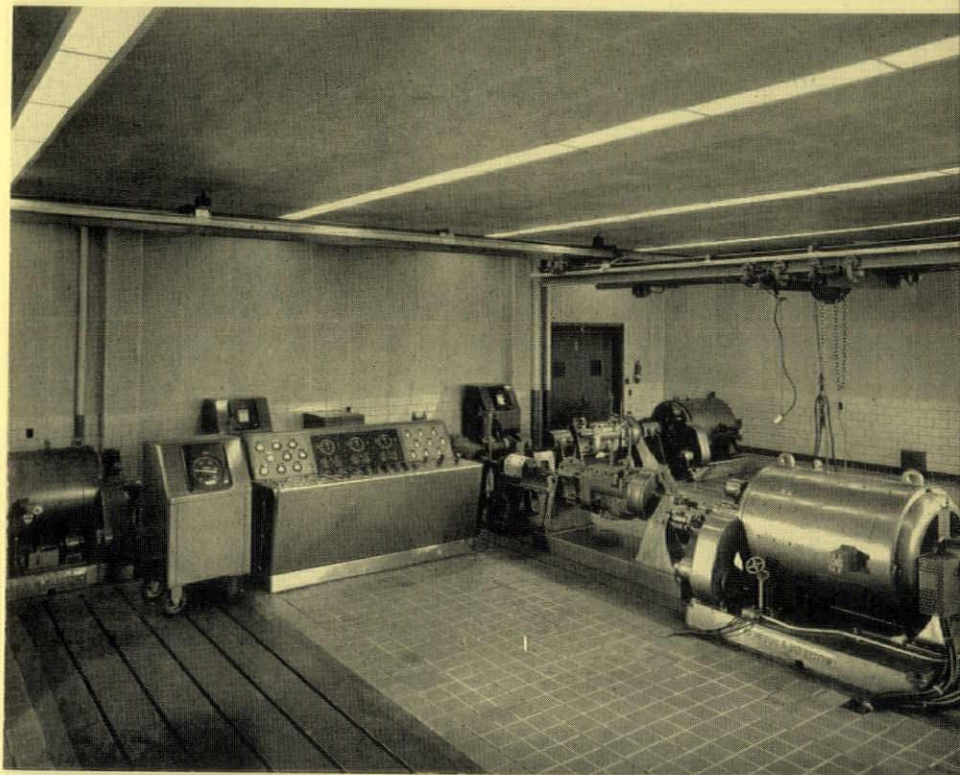
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Lobby

Main Corridor in Dynamometer Test Wing



Rear Axle Dynamometer Test Cell



Tank Farm

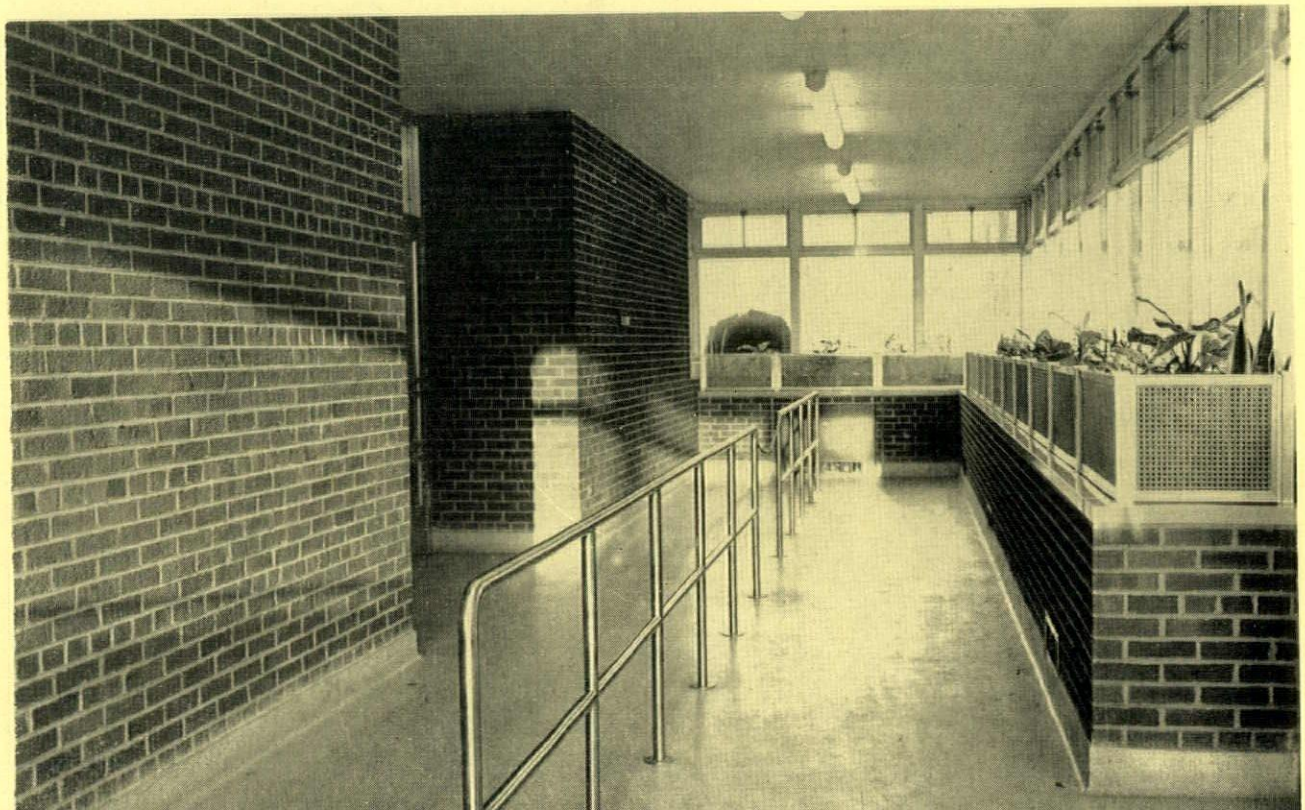


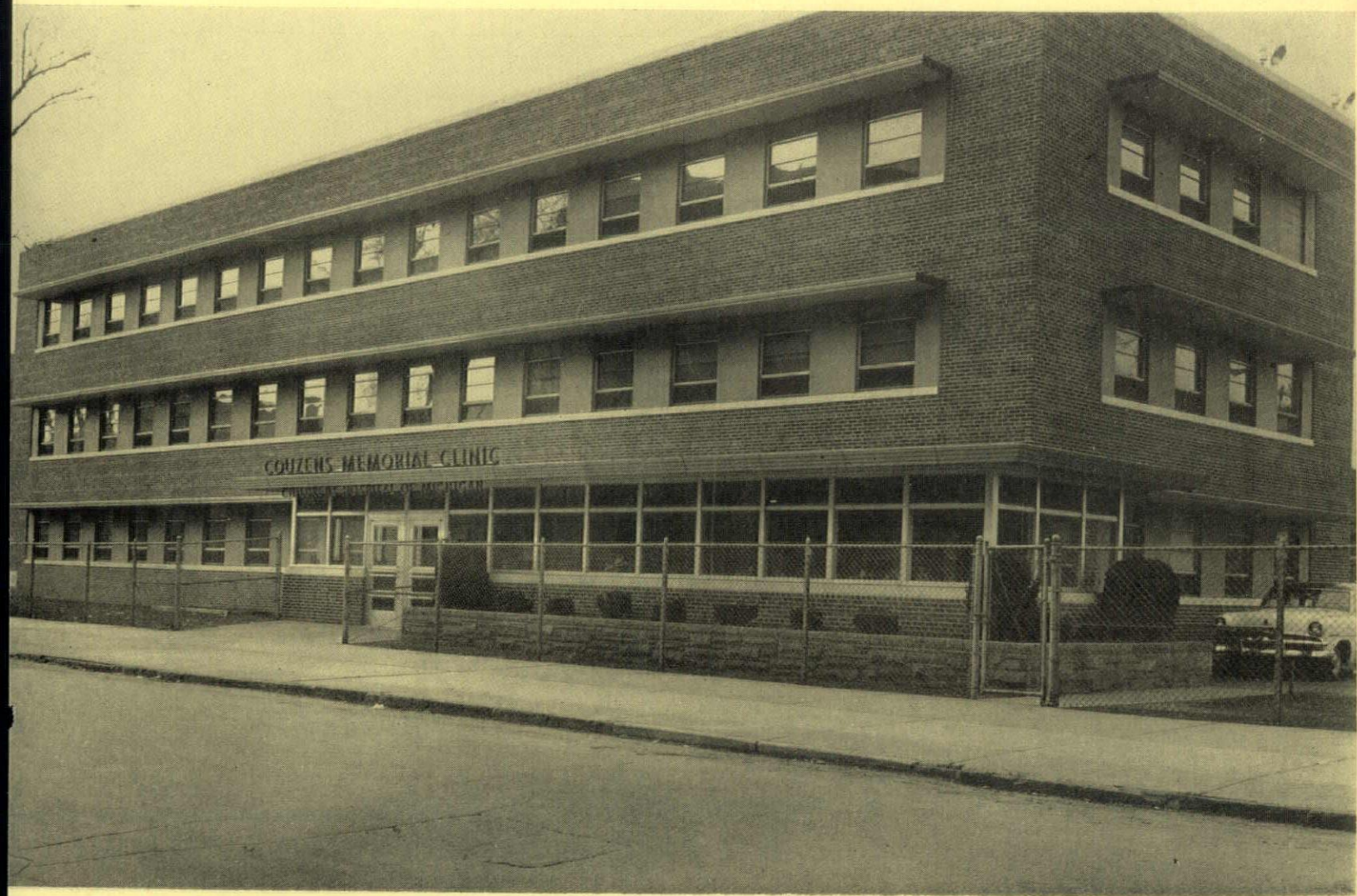
The new Couzens Memorial Clinic, located opposite the existing Children's Hospital of Michigan facilities in Detroit, was recently dedicated to serve the needs of the community's children who can be cared for by outpatient treatment. Of reinforced concrete construction, with brick facing, the new clinic is a three-story and basement structure and is connected to the existing hospital by a service and pedestrian tunnel. Foundations of the building were designed to accommodate expansion to a six-story structure if and when additional facilities are required.

Erected at a cost of approximately \$1,250,000 the clinic provides 50 examining rooms where the hospital's staff can give personal, specialized examinations, diagnosis and treatment. Also provided are conveniently located special consultation rooms for doctors and parents, private interview rooms for medical social workers and families of the patients.

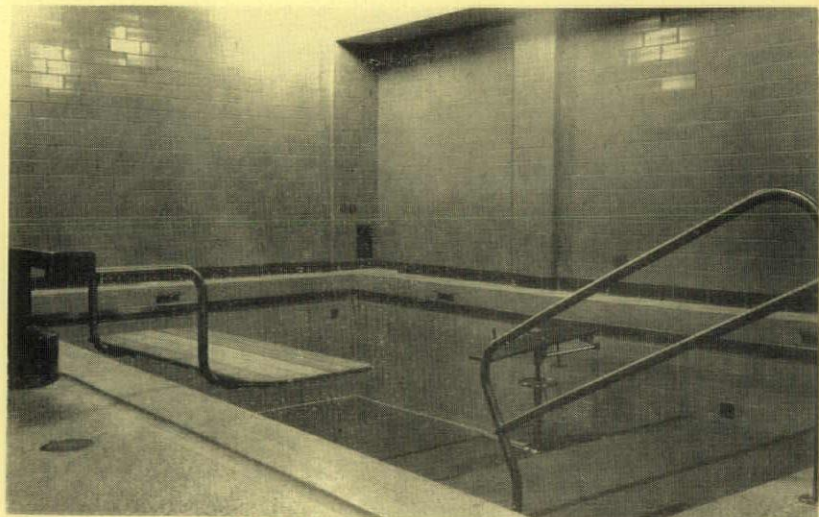
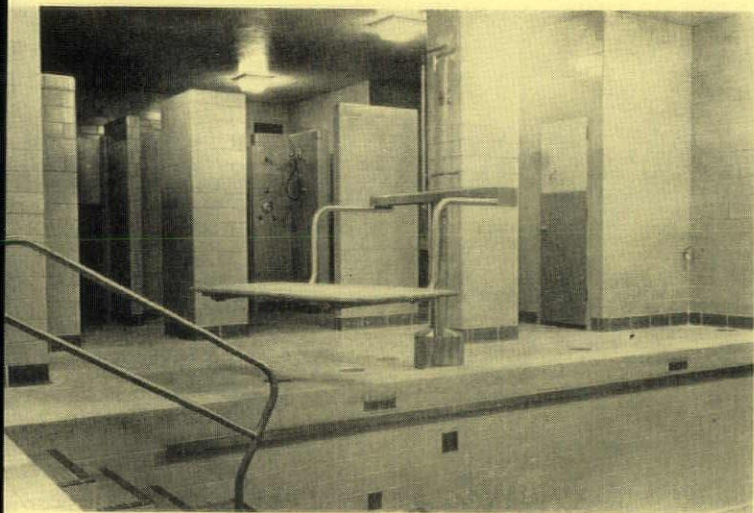
Some of the highlights of the new clinic include:

1. Amphitheater for clinical conferences
2. Teaching rooms on all floors
3. Isolation rooms with common outside exit
4. Medical social service workers' room adjacent to all clinics
5. Recovery rooms adjacent to operating rooms where parents can be with their children
6. Facilities for all phases of physical and hydrotherapy, including special rooms, equipment and a therapeutic pool
7. Pneumatic tube system of sending medical records from the new record department, in full form, to the hospital admitting department.
8. Enclosed area for early arrivals, before clinic hours

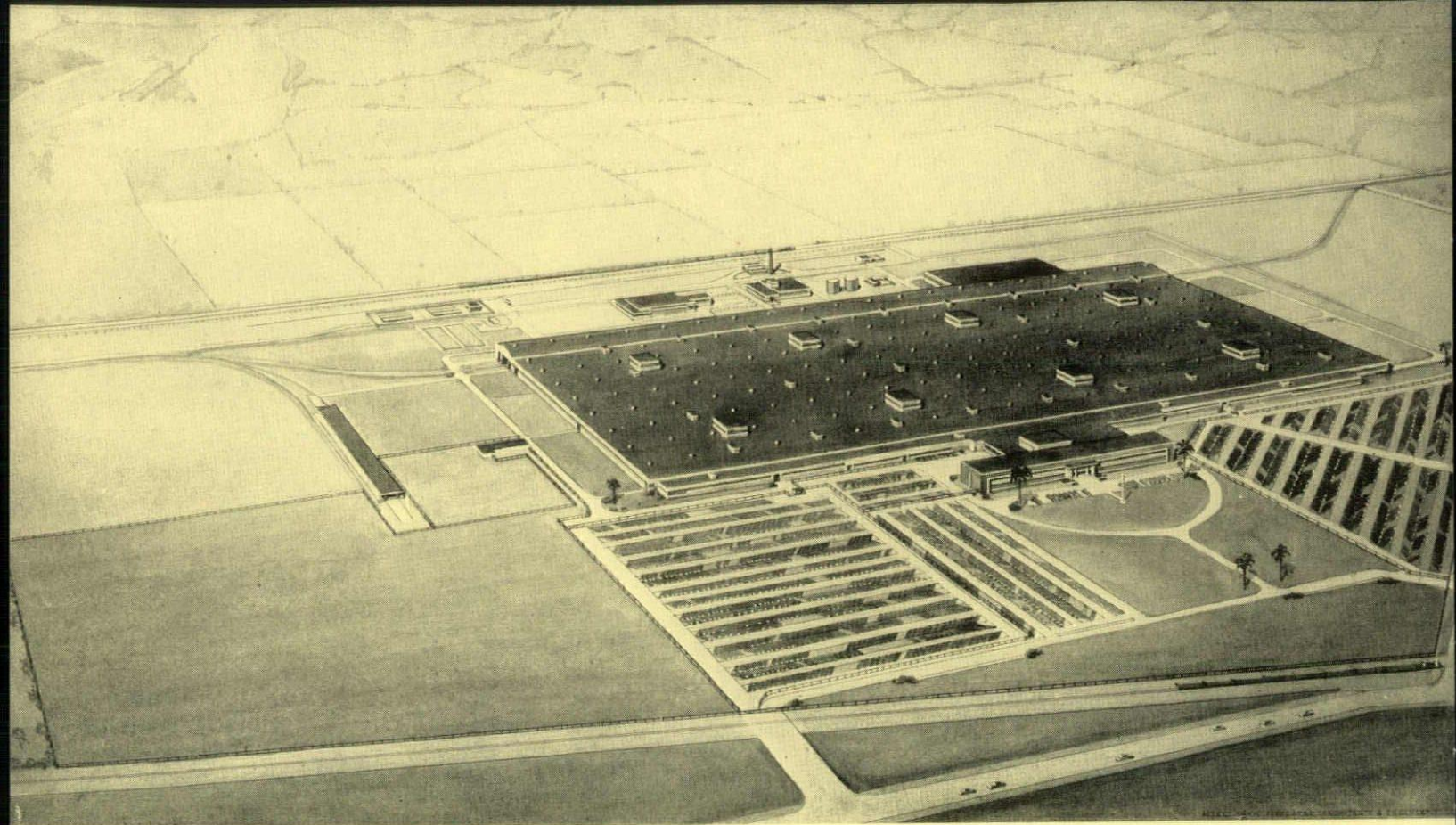




j. e. mc caughey photos

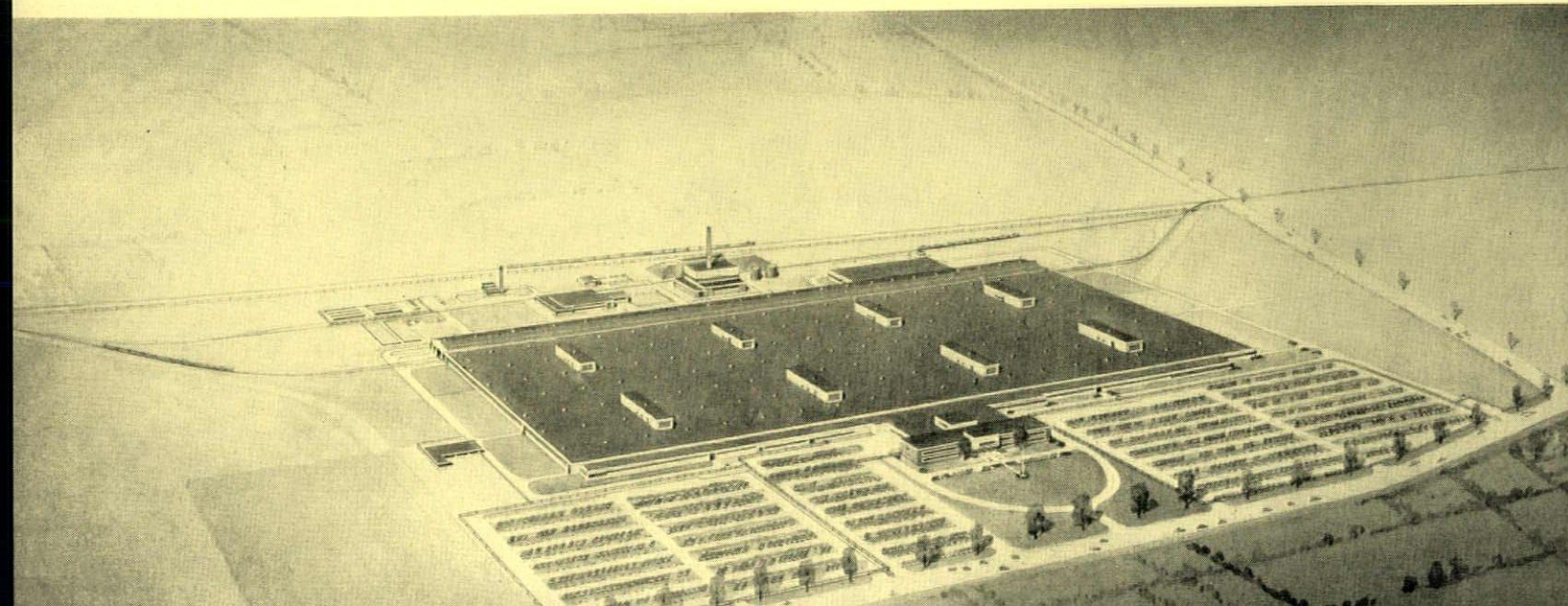


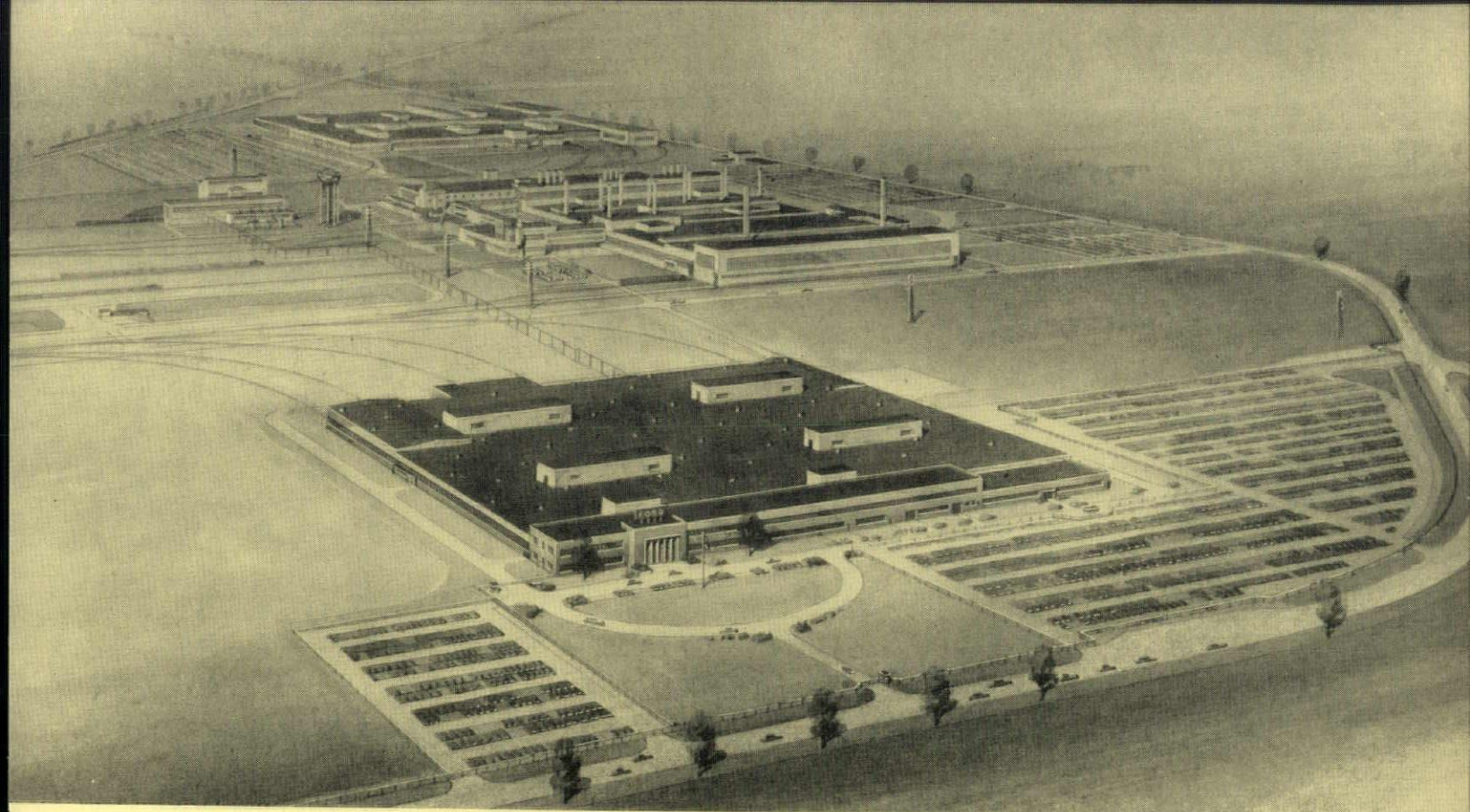
Orthopedic Pool in Basement



Construction operations are underway on two new Assembly Plants which the Ford Motor Company is erecting at Louisville, Kentucky and San Jose, California. These plants will contain approximately 1,500,000 sq. ft. of floor space each and will include auxiliary facilities designed to meet the requirements of assembly operations. Located on a 160-acre site, the San Jose plant (shown above) is of one-story construction, fronted by a two-story administration building and massive parking areas. The Louisville project (shown below) is also of one-story construction with an adjoining two-story office. Throughout the current expansion program of the Ford Motor Company emphasis has been placed upon employee comfort and convenience. Particular attention has been paid to location of parking lots, also to design and construction of expansive facilities such as kitchen and cafeteria areas and medical and employment services.

Plans for the San Jose plant are by Geo. H. Miehl of Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers; the Louisville facility was designed by F. A. Fairbrother & Geo. H. Miehl, Architect & Engineer, with Albert Kahn Associates as Consultants.





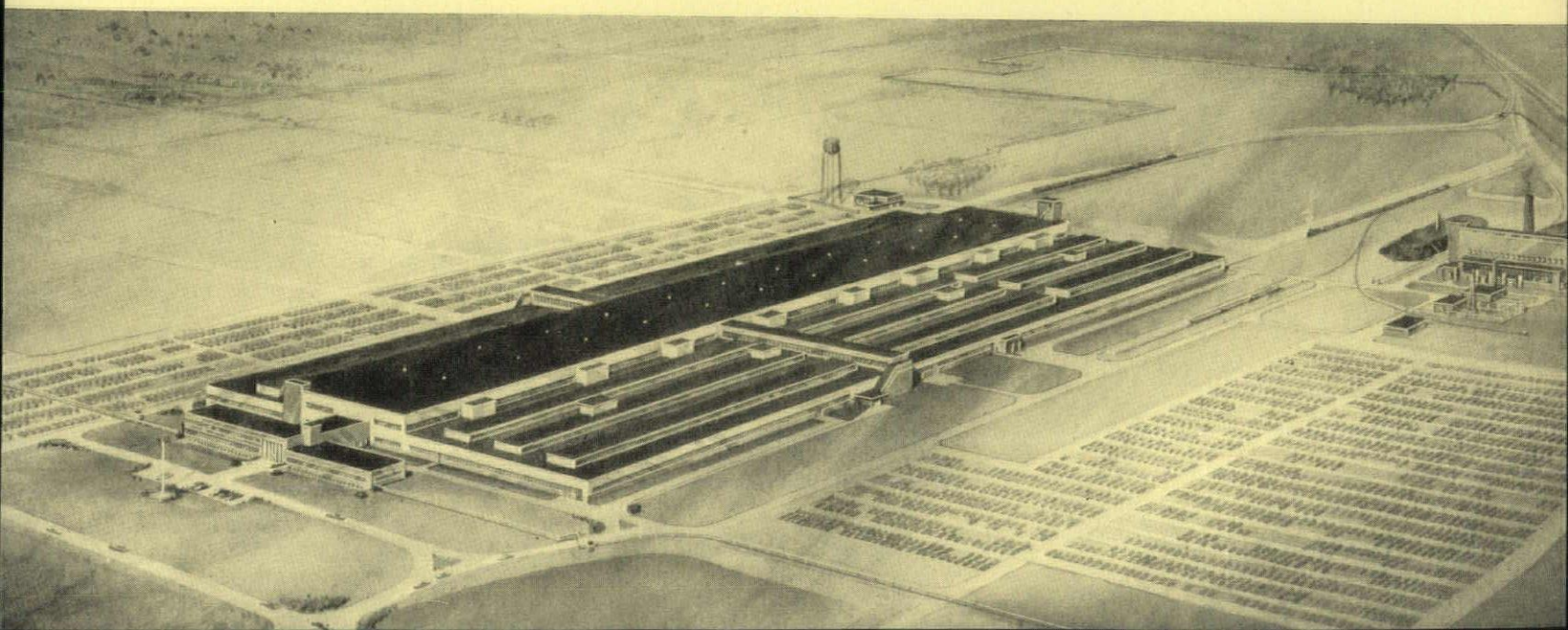
photos by multi-color

The Ford Motor Company is erecting a new engine plant, shown in foreground of photograph above, on a 142-acre site adjacent to its recently completed engine plant and foundry located in Brookpark Village, a Cleveland suburb. The new building will provide approximately 500,000 sq. ft. of additional floor space for engine manufacturing operations and will draw on the new foundry for its castings.

The Foundry Building, which has received wide recognition as probably the most modern in industry, was recently singled out as the most outstanding of 75 large factory buildings completed in Cleveland during 1951-1952 in the judgment of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

F. A. Fairbrother & Geo. H. Miehl, Architect and Engineer, with Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers as Consultants, designed the new engine plant, also the existing engine and foundry buildings.

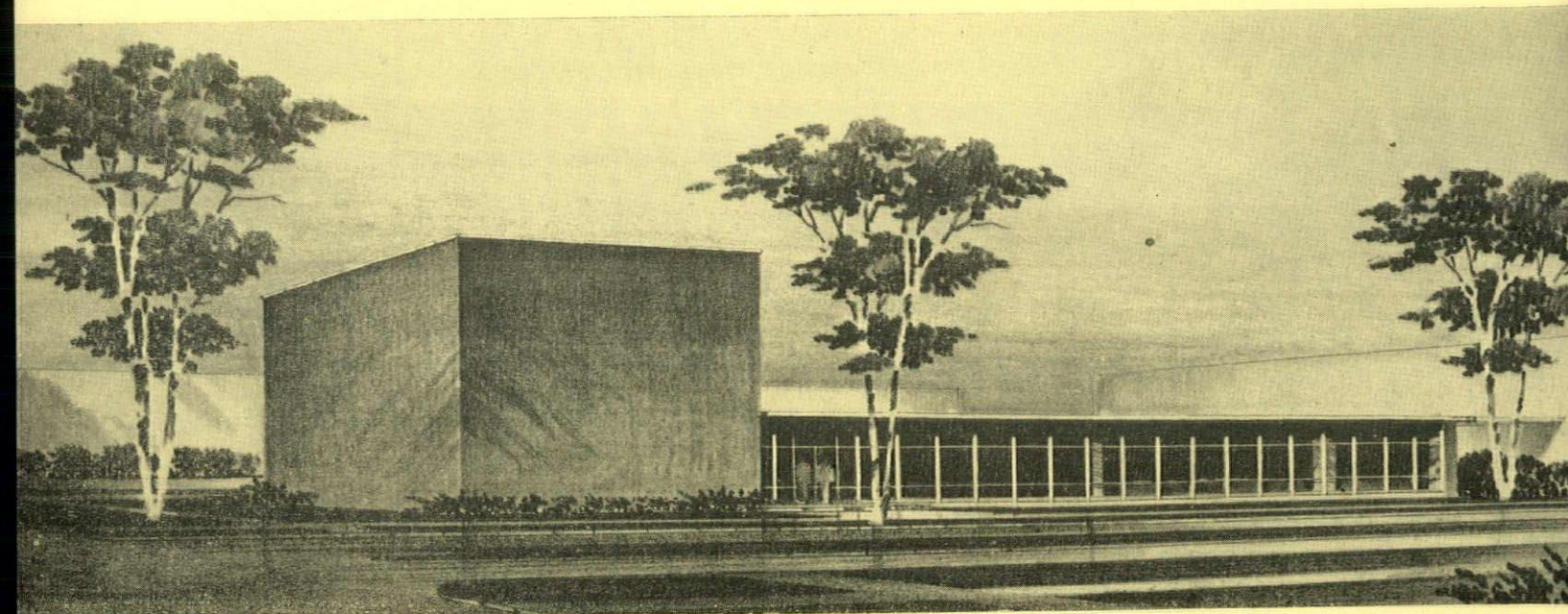
New General Motors plant (Ternstedt Division) located on 247-acre site near Flint, Michigan, is now substantially complete. Of steel frame construction with brick and steel sash sidewalls, the new plant covers more than 27 acres, and is designed for peak efficiency with ample allowance for future expansion. The second floor houses a cafeteria, kitchen and locker rooms, and is served by escalators for employees.





The Silver Medal of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was awarded to Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers for their entry in a Merit Award Competition.

The entry featured the St. Louis Assembly Plant for the Ford Motor Company's Lincoln-Mercury Division and was selected as the outstanding example of post-war architecture in the St. Louis area. The main entrance to the plant, as shown above, is one and a half stories high and bespeaks the functional character of the entire project.



multi-color

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Architect: Albert Kahn Associated Architects & Engineers

University Architectural Consultants: Saarinen & Associates

the multi-color blue print competition

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PROGRAM

The purpose of this competition is to stimulate greater interest and pride in the technic of architectural and engineering drafting in connection with architectural projects, and particularly to emphasize the need for linear quality, clarity of dimensioning, simplicity of lettering, adequate notations without superfluity, well-composed and logical sheet arrangement and due regard in drafting to processes used in manufacturing of prints.

ENTRIES

Any blue print of a working drawing, drawn by an architectural or engineering draftsman employed in an architect's office located in the State of Michigan, during the year 1953, for an actual building to be constructed. No reproduction other than a blue print will be accepted.

Working drawings shall not be altered, revised or retraced for the purpose of providing the contestant with a better entry, and the M.S.A. member sponsor shall so certify, except that drawings revised in the usual routine of drawing completion will not void an entry.

All entries become the property of the Michigan Society of Architects and will not be returned to the contestant. The Michigan Society of Architects reserves the right to exhibit any of the entries submitted at its forthcoming 40th Annual Convention or other exhibitions.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Each resident corporate member (in good standing) of the Michigan Society of Architects may sponsor a maximum total of three (3) entries.

ELIGIBILITY

All draftsmen, not registered as architects, professional engineers or land surveyors, who are employed by recognized professionally practicing architectural or architectural-engineering offices located in the State of Michigan, are eligible for this competition. Each competitor must provide himself with a sponsor who is a resident corporate member in good standing of the Michigan Society of Architects, and who will vouch for the eligibility of the competitor and compliance of competitor's entry with the rules of this competition.

Drawings prepared by more than one draftsman will be considered eligible and more than one name may be submitted for any entry. Prizes, however, will be awarded for the entry only.

AWARDS

The following prizes for entries will be awarded by the Michigan Society of Architects at its 40th Annual Convention in Detroit from a gift that has been made available by the Multi-Color Company of Detroit.

A. Grand Prize\$300.00

B. 1st Prizes

Architectural\$200.00
*Engineering 200.00

C. 2nd Prizes

Architectural\$150.00
*Engineering 150.00

D. 3rd Prizes

Architectural\$100.00
*Engineering 100.00

*Engineering as here intended shall be any drawing prepared for structural, mechanical and electrical work.

To aid the jury in making awards on an objective basis, competitors are requested to cover the title block with an opaque envelope which can easily be removed and which will also contain the sponsor's signed statement.

CLOSING DATE

All entries must be received prepaid by February 15, 1954, at the offices of Multi-Color Company, 116 Delaware Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, except that entries post marked February 15th, will be accepted after that date.

JURY

The jury will consist of the following:

1. Multi-Color Blue Print Competition Chairman and Architectural Adviser, Sol King, A.I.A.
2. Joseph W. Leinweber, A.I.A. Chairman of Committee on Professional Practice, Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.
3. Three members of the profession to be announced at a later date.

It is understood that the contestants, sponsors and all people concerned, will accept the decisions of the jury as to candidates' eligibility, and awards, as final. It is further understood that the Michigan Society of Architects is solely responsible for the execution of this competition and payment of prizes; and that the Multi-Color Company, members of the M.S.A., jury and anyone else, not a member of the M.S.A., are in no way legally involved.

Sol King, A.I.A.
Competition Chairman
December 16, 1953

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I certify that the attached entry (title of drawing, sheet number, job number, and Architect's name) is in compliance with rules of Multi-Color Competition.

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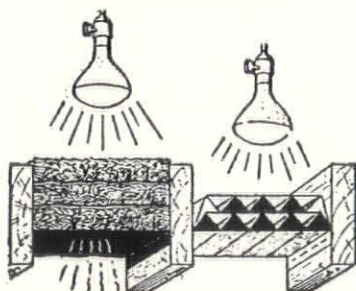
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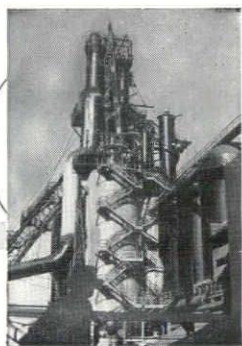
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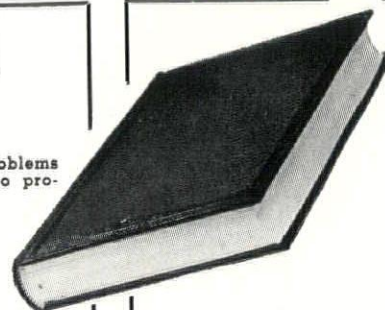
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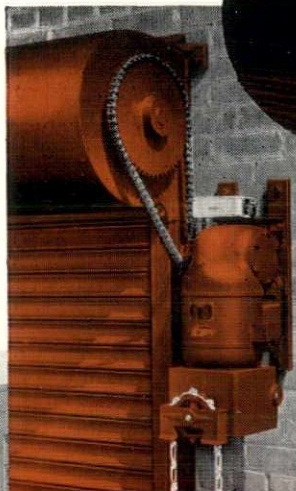
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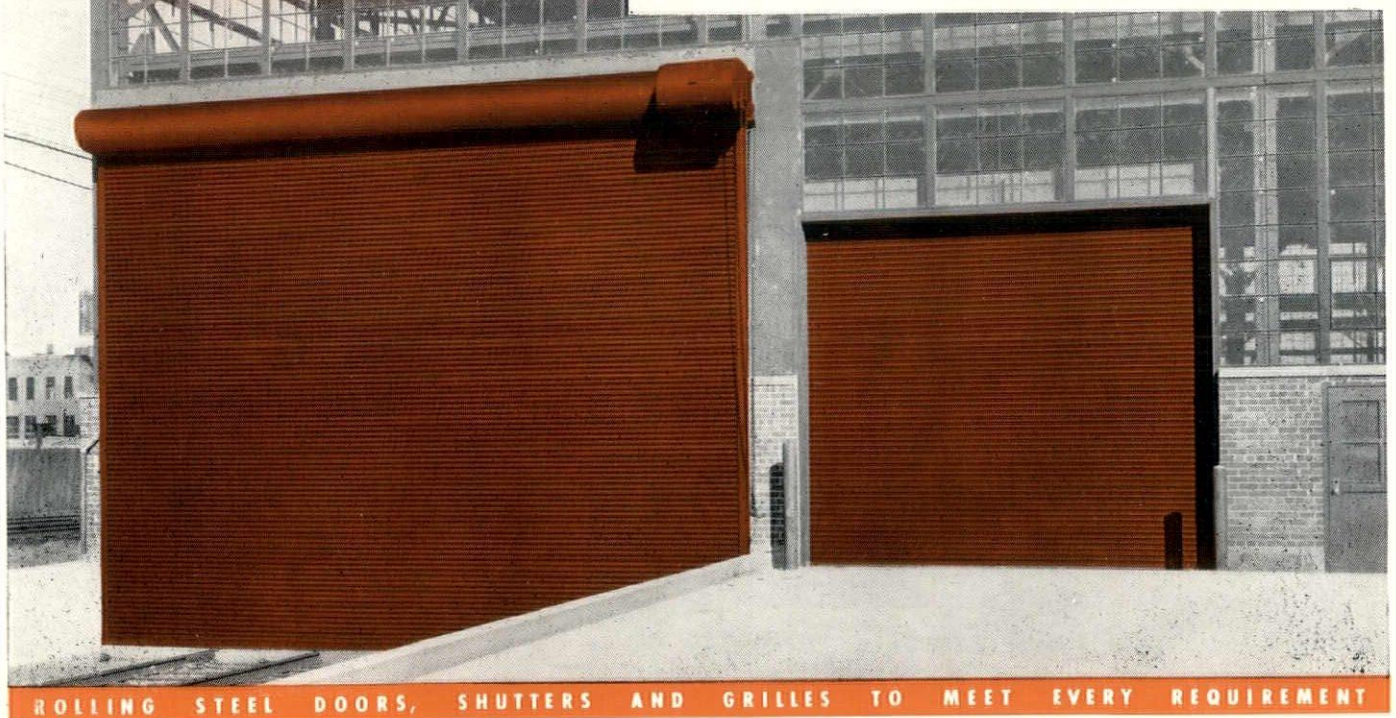
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